The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1895. NO. 20

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.	....	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon,	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown.	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a,m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.

"The pursuit of pleasure" says that able paper, *The Summary*, "occupies a very large share of the time of men. Indeed, of some men, it is the chief if not the only aim in life, and their chase after it as tireless and sometimes almost as arduous as is that in which their fellows engage after gold, fame or power. And yet pleasure sought, is very rarely pleasure found, nor is its pursuit attended with that exhilirating excitement which waits on the quest of that which we can only gain by toil.

"It may be trite to remind the reader that the very rich, with the means at their command to gratify evey wish, are by no means the happiest of mortals, but is a fact that bears directly on the subject at hand. It is not money from which the truest pleasures can be derived. Whence, then, does man obtain his happiness, and how can he have any assurance of a sufficiency of joy to make life worth living?

"Pleasure may be divided into two classes; that which we consciously desire and deliberately seek, and that which comes to us unawares. The first class may be disposed of summarily by saying the pleasures it includes are neccessarily limited in number and so often shadowed by remorse, or dulled by too high anticipation, that they are far from being satisfying.

"The case is quite different, however, with those pleasures which come unsought. So numerous are they that they can never be measured. Many of them are enjoyed unconsciously, and only appreciated when lost. Such are the pleasures of health and vigor, of the fresh air and sunshine, of the free use of our limbs and faculties.

"There are the pleasures of affection, and of social intercourse. The purest and best of these come to us without being sought. The truly happy man, in his relations with his family, his friends, and his fellow citizens, is he who is thinking very little of his own personal enjoyment and very much of their well being.

"In this connection if he will trace back in his mind for an extended period, and note how many of the pleasures to be found therein owe their very existence to the surprise which accompanied the realization the homely duties were mysteriously transformed in the doing into actual joys.

"If he be one to whom love's young dream has recently come he will say with all his heart that it is not love that craves, but the love that gives freely, generously, asking for nothing again, which reflects back upon the giver in gladness of heart. For love can never be forced—it comes not to him who demands it; nor does gratitude decend upon him who exacts it, nor are any of the blessings of social intercourse poured upon him who jealously claims them.

"There is another pleasure which comes wiihout seeking—that which attends loyalty to the truth and faithfullness to the right. Whoever values these above all other things, and will readily sacrifice for their sakes whatever desire or delight conflicts with them, experiences a joy with which no other can be compared. Yet had he known that such happiness would follow such sacrifice, and had he done the self-same things from that motive, all the hoped-for pleasure would have vanished.

"Let any one know what happiness is to be found in benevolence, in self-denial, in obeying the voice of conscience, in resisting temptation, proceed to endeavor to live such a life for the express purpose of experiencing that happiness, and his failure is assured. But let him forget himself, and dismiss all thoughts of his own joy or sorrow from his mind; let him become absorbed in the truth he espouses, and in love with the right of righteousness, and lo! pleasure of which he had never dreamed comes to him in a full and perpetual stream."

Bad Bargains.

Who does not hate to be cheated? It is provoking, not alone because of the loss in throwing away our money without getting back its worth—we somehow hate to have any one else profit at our expense, and yet we prefer to say nothing about it because we must confess that we were stupid in allowing another person to get the advantage of us. Least of all do we love to confess that we have no one but ourselves to blame for it.

But the worst bargains are not those which result simply in the loss of money. Nor are they such as happen to us in ordinary buying and selling. They are bargains which we are not bound to make, and for making them have no excuse or apology. He always makes a bad bargain who trades off his principle and conviction of right, for popular applause. For popularity is a flimsy, fleeting that may in a little while be lost, while truth and duty are abiding and will be supports and ornaments to character forever.

He makes a bad bargain who sells his honor for the sake of gain. One of the first things we need to learn is a sense of personal honor. Whoever has this will be shielded from countless temptations. Indeed they will not be strong temptations to him because his first thought will be, I cannot afford on any account to do this, since it would tarnish my honor and ruin my good name to do it. When tempted to do a mean and dishonorable thing, do not forget that there is no conceivable gain which can repay you for such a loss if once your reputation for honor is gone.

He too makes a very bad bargain who, to avoid being laughed at, does what makes him an object of pity and detestation, worthy to be cried over. Who, for instance, sips his first glass of intoxicating drink to save himself from ridicule, and so takes his first step in downward course of vice. And remember this young people; the one who for pleasure in this world, trades off his title to his heavenly estates, makes the worst of all bargains.

The Three Tailors.

Three tailors—an Englishman, Welchman and Irishman—were bragging of their attainments in their particular line of business.

Says the Englishman—Why, if a man happened to be walking on the other side of the street, I could take his measure at a glance.

Says Taffy—That's nothing. If I was only to see the tip of his shoulder coming roundt the corner I could measure him, look you.

Pat—Och, by the powers! Show us the corner he wint round, and Oi'd fit hin.—*Plymouth (England) Western Figaro.*

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertisig claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Buclen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad. to tell you more of them B O'Connor & Sons

What Drink Does For Public Men.

A newspaper correspondent tells some of the scenes which he saw in the Washington almshouse. One of the first men he met there had been at one time Attorney-General of Virginia. In his office a number of now distinguished lawyers were students and they owe much to his advice. His father had been Attorney-General of the United states, and left his son wealth. But he drank, and sacrificed distinction, fortune and everything to his love of intoxicating liquor.

Another pauper was an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California, and had been esteemed one of the most eloquent men of his time. He came to Washington to get an office, was disappointed, took to drink and drank himself out of pocket, mind, and friends, and into the poorhouse.

In his company was a once wealthy newspaper editor and proprietor, of New York, a man of great political influence. This man has been for three years in the poorhouse. Sometimes his friends take him out, but he drinks so much that he lies about the street and is returned by the police.

In another branch of the institution was an ex-Attorney-General of North Carolina. The principle reason for his being put there is that he stole a friend's vest and sold it for whiskey. To such depths of degradation will whiskey bring the strongest and ablest of us.

A man who was Stephen A. Douglass' intimate friend, and who used to speak from the same platform with him, is a Washington pauper. When fortune smiled on him, he used liquor as a relish and when her smiles turned to frowns he took it as an antidote for sorrow. It brought him temporary relief, but permanent ruin.

Coming into the almshouse as the correspondent left it, was an old white haired man, who was at one time one of the leading men of the Mich. bar. He is the man who backed Zachariah Chandler, and made him, politically speaking, what he was. And this man of great legal ability and political influence sufficient to make and unmake men, and of much wealth, is now a pauper. Why? Because he drank alcoholic liquor How foolish is anyone high or low, who will take this poison and hope to escape its effects!—*The Index.*

A Wise Discrimination.

An exchange gets off the following good one: "Auf a dramp comes along unt vants to hire me out on my yarm," said old Sweitzercase, "I oxamine his clodings, more barticular his bantaloons. Auf dey vas batched in vront, unt I some vork haf, I give him a chob; but auf dey vas batched pehind on der sot down blace auf preeches, I told him I don't no vork got at bresent, but he can a leedle vood saw for his preakfast. Oh, I told you, de man who hart vorks don't vear out his preeches pehint. You chust put dot in your pipe unt shmoke it."

—My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Sin has many tools, but a lie is a handle that fits them all.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A new restaurant was opened at Ellinwood, Kan., a few days ago by a Mrs. Feeder.

Southern California's orange crop this season has brought to the growers about $1,850,000. Bartlett pears are now selling at $25 a ton.

A Philadelphian, who regularly visits a barber shop on Ninth street, has a hirsute horror in the shape of a moustache which measures twenty-two inches from tip to tip.

An Ibex was killed in the Superstition Mountains, Maricopa county, Ariz., recently. It is said that only two others of these animals have ever been killed in the United States. They were found in Oregon.

Jersey's cranberry crop promises to be exceptionally large and good this year. The berries were late in forming, but it looks now as though the yield would equal the enormous crop of 1893, which was the largest ever known.

That lightning does sometimes strike twice in the same place is proven in the case of a windmill in Bates county, Mo., which was last week struck by a bolt in exactly the spot where it was similarly struck three years ago.

The secretary of a big irrigation convention called to meet at Goodland, Kan., last week, was prevenvented from being present because of his inability to reach the town on account of high water, caused by phenomenal rains.

A heavy shower of diminutive toads little larger than potato bugs fell at Farmington, a few days ago during what the people there call a "cloudburst." Thousands of the creatures fell in the town and the neighboring fields.

A steam dredger, claimed to be the largest ever built in America, has just been finished at Alameda, Cal. It is 110 feet long, 50 feet broad, and 10 feet deep. The dredge bucket weighs five tons, and will lift twelve tons of mud at each scoop.

Mrs. Zoe Marcoe, aged 70 years, of Fond du Lac, Wis., has just brought suit for breach of promise of marriage against Francis Pellant, aged 81 years, of Martinette. Mr. Pellent avers he is, and always has been, ready to marry the lady, but there seems to be some difficulty interposed by his children.

Cregon has just passed a law against fishing on Sunday in the Columbia River. It is not intended for the moral benefit of the fishermen, but to give the salmon a rest and enable them to catch up somewhat with the slaughter of the canneries on the other six days of the week. The law will be rigidly enforced.

A man named William Hare Skaggs has been in jail at Brownsville, Ky., several months charged with the murder of a missing citizen of that place. A few days ago the missing man returned to Brownsville in the best of health, and naturally was amazed at hearing of the jeopardy Skaggs had been in on his account. How Skaggs and the police feel about the case is not related.

A bicycle railroad on the plan of that at Coney Island is to be built between Millbrae and Pescadero, Cal., a distance of thirty miles. The route is through a mountainous country where it would be difficult to build even a narrow-gauge double-track road. The builders claim for their system many improvments over other single-track roads heretofore attempted, and expect to make this such a success that it will be only the first section of a system to extend all over the State.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

A TEMPERANCE DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Worst Foe of Labor."

[Owing to great grief at the sudden death of his lamented wife, Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage canceled his engagement to preach, but in order that the vast congregation to which he speaks through the press may not be disappointed, a famous and always-timely sermon delivered by him on a previous occasion is supplied for this week.]

TEXT: "He that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."—Haggai i., 6.

In Persia, under the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the people did not prosper. They made money, but did not keep it. They were like people who have a sack in which they put money, not knowing that the sack is torn, or eaten of moths, or in some way made incapable of holding valuables. As fast as the coin was put in one end of the sack it dropped out of the other. It made no difference how much wages they got, for they lost them. "He that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."

What has become of the billions and billions of dollars in this country paid to the working classes? Some of these moneys have gone for house rent, or the purchase of homesteads, or wardrobe, or family expenses, or the necessities of life, or to provide comforts in old age. What has become of other billions? Wasted in foolish outlay. Wasted at the gaming-table. Wasted in intoxicants. Put into a bag with a hundred holes.

Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every workingman a house, and lay out for him a garden, and clothe his sons in broadcloth and his daughters in silks, and stand at his front door a prancing span of sorrels or bays, and secure him a policy of life insurance, so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor. It is the anarchist of the centuries, and has boycotted and is now boycotting the body and mind and soul of American labor. It is to it a worse foe than monopoly, and worse than associated capital.

It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of its earnings. It holds out its blasting solicitations to the mechanic or operative on his way to work, and at the noon-spell, and on his way home at eventide; on Saturday, when the wages are paid, it snatches a large part of the money that might come to the family, and sacrifices it among the saloon keepers. Within eight hundred yards of Sands Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, it has fifty-four saloons, and is plotting now for another. Stand the saloons of this country side by side, and it is carefully estimated they would reach from New York to Chicago. Forward, march, says the rum power, and take possession of the American Nation! The rum business is pouring its vitriolic and damnable liquids down the throats of hundreds of thousands of laborers, and while the ordinary strikes are ruinous both to employers and employes, I proclaim a strike universal against strong drink, which, if kept up, will be the relief of the working classes and the salvation of the Nation. I will undertake to say that there is not a healthy laborer in the United States who, within the next ten years, if he will refuse all intoxicating beverage and be saving, may not become a capitalist on a small scale. Our country in a year spends one billion five hundred million and fifty thousand dollars for rum. Of course the working classes do a great deal of this expenditure. Careful statistics show that the wage-earning classes of Great Britain expend in liquors one hundred million pounds, or five hundred million dollars a year. Sit down and think, O workingman! how much you have expended in these directions. Add it all up. Add up what your neighbors have expended, and realize that instead of answering the beck of other people you might have been your own capitalist. When you deplete a workingman's physical energy you deplete his capital.

The stimulated workman gives out before the unstimulated workman. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life, because I noticed in the harvest field that, though I was physically weaker than other workmen, I could hold out longer than they. They took stimulants. I took none." A brickmaker in England gives his experience in regard to this matter among men in his employ. He says, after investigation: "The beer-drinkers who made the fewest bricks made six hundred and fifty-nine thousand; the abstainer who made the fewest bricks, seven hundred and forty-six thousand." The difference in behalf of the abstainer over the indulger, eighty-seven thousand. There came a very exhausting time in the British Parliament. The session was prolonged until nearly all the members got sick or worn out. Out of six hundred and fifty-two members only two went through undamaged; they were teetotalers.

When an army goes out to the battle the soldier who has water or coffee in his canteen marches easier and fights better than the soldier who has whisky in his canteen. Rum helps a man to fight when he has only one contestant, and that at the street corner. But when he goes forth to maintain some great battle for God and his country, he wants no rum about him. When the Russians go to war a corporal passes along the line and smells the breath of every soldier. If there be in his breath a taint of intoxicating liquor, the man is sent back to the barracks. Why? He cannot endure fatigue. All our young men know this. When they are preparing for a regatta, or for a ball club, or for an athletic wrestling, they abstain. Our working people will be wiser after a while, and the money they fling away on hurtful indulgences they will put into cooperative associations, and so become capitalists. If the workingman put down his wages and then take his expenses and spread them out, so they will just equal, he is not wise. I know workingmen who are in a perfect fidget until they get rid of their last dollar.

The following circumstances came under our observation: A young man worked hard to earn his six or seven hundred dollars yearly. Marriage day came. The bride had inherited five hundred dollars from her grandfather. She spent every dollar of it on the wedding dress. Then they rented two rooms in a third story. Then the young man took extra evening employment; almost exhausted with the day's work, yet took evening employment. It almost extinguished his eyesight. Why did he add evening employment to the day employment? To get money. Why did he want to get money? To lay up something for a rainy day? No. To get his life insured, so that in case of his death his wife would not be a beggar? No. He put the extra evening work to the day work that he might get a hundred and fifty dollars to get his wife a sealskin coat. The sister of the bride heard of this achievement, and was not to be eclipsed. She was very poor, and she sat up working nearly all the nights for a great while until she bought a sealskin coat. I have not heard of the result on that street. The street was full of those who are on small incomes, but I suppose the contagion spread, and that everybody had a sealskin coat, and that the people came out and cried, practically, not literally: "Though the heavens fall, we must have a sealskin coat!"

I was out West, and a minister of the Gospel told me, in Iowa, that his church and the neighborhood had been impoverished by the fact that they put mortgages on their farms in order to send their families to the Philadelphia Centennial. It was not respectable not to go to the Centennial. Between such evils and pauperism there is a very short step. The vast majority of children in your almshouses are there because their parents are drunken, or lazy, or recklessly improvident.

I have no sympathy for skinflint saving, but I plead for Christian prudence. You say it is impossible now to lay up anything for a rainy day. I know it, but we are at the daybreak of National prosperity. Some people think it is mean to turn the gas low when they go out of the parlor. They feel embarrassed if the door-bell rings before they have the hall lighted. They apologize for the plain meal, if you surprise them at the table. Well, it is mean if it is only to pile up a miserly hoard. But if it be to educate your children, if it be to give more help to your wife when she does not feel strong, if it be to keep your funeral day from being horrible beyond all endurance, because it is to be the disruption and annihilation of the domestic circle—if it be for that, then it is magnificent.

There are those who are kept in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who was all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men, while he himself keeps two dogs, and chews and smokes, and is full to the chin with whisky and beer. Wilkins Micawber said to David Copperfield, "Copperfield, my boy, one pound income, expenses twenty shillings and six pence; result, misery. But, Copperfield, my boy, one pound income, expenses nineteen shillings and six pence; result, happiness." But, O workingman of America, take your morning dram, and your noon dram, and your evening dram, and spend everything you have over for tobacco and excursions, and you insure poverty for yourself and your children forever!

If by some generous flat of the capitalists of this country, or by a new law of the Government of the United States, twenty-five per cent., or fifty per cent., or one hundred per cent. were added to the wages of the working classes of America, it would be no advantage to hundreds of thousands of them unless they stopped strong drink. Aye, until they quit that evil habit, the more money, the more ruin, the more wages, the more holes in the bag.

My plea this morning is to those working people who are in a discipleship to whisky bottle, the beer-mug, and the wine-flask. And what I say to them will not be more appropriate to the working classes than to the business classes, and the literary classes, and the professional classes, and all classes, and not with the people of one age more than of all ages. Take one good square look at the suffering of the man whom strong drink has enthralled, and remember that toward that goal multitudes are running. The disciple of alcoholism suffers the loss of self-respect.

Just as soon as a man wakes up and finds that he is the captive of strong drink, he feels demeaned. I do not care how reckless he acts. He may say, "I don't care;" he does care. He cannot look a pure man in the eye unless it is with positive force of resolution. Three-fourths of his nature is destroyed; his self-respect is gone; he says things he would not otherwise say; he does things he would not otherwise do. When a man is nine-tenths gone with strong drink, the first thing he wants to do is to persuade you that he can stop any time he wants to. He cannot. The Philistines have bound him hand and foot, and shorn his locks, and put out his eyes, and are making him grind in the mill of a great horror. He cannot stop. I will prove it. He knows that his course is bringing ruin upon himself. He loves himself. If he could stop he would. He knows his course is bringing ruin upon his family. He loves them. He would stop if he could. He cannot. Perhaps he could three months or a year ago, not now. Just ask him to stop for a month. He cannot; he knows he cannot, so he does not try.

I had a friend who was for fifteen years going down under this evil habit. He had large means. He had given thousands of dollars to Bible societies and reformatory institutions of all sorts. He was very genial, very generous, and very lovable, and whenever he talked about this evil habit he would say, "I can stop any time." But he kept going on, going on, down, down, down. His family would say, "I wish you would stop." "Why," he would reply, "I can stop any time if I want to." After a while he had delirium tremens; he had it twice; and yet, after that, he said, "I could stop at any time if I wanted to." He is dead now. What killed him? Rum! Rum! And yet among his last utterances was, "I can stop at any time." He did not stop it, because he could not stop it. Oh, there is a point in inebriation beyond which if a man goes he cannot stop!

One of these victims said to a Christian man, "Sir, if I were told that I couldn't get a drink until to-morrow night unless I had all my fingers cut off, I would say, 'Bring the hatchet and cut them off now.'" I have a dear friend in Philadelphia whose nephew came to him one day, and, when he was exhorted about his evil habit, said, "Uncle, I can't give it up. If there stood a cannon and it was loaded, and a glass of wine were set on the mouth of that cannon, and I knew that you would fire it off as I came up and took the glass, I would start, for I must have it."

Oh, it is a sad thing for a man to wake up in this life and feel that he is a captive! He says, "I could have got rid of this at once, but I can't now. I might have lived an honorable life and died a Christian death; but there is no hope for me now; there is no escape for me. Dead, but not buried. I am a walking corpse, I am an apparition of what I once was. I am a caged immortal beating against the wires of my cage in this direction; beating against the cage until there is blood on the wires and blood upon my soul, yet not able to get out. Destroyed without remedy!"

I go on, and say that the disciple of rum suffers from the loss of health.

God only knows what the drunkard suffers. Pain files on every nerve, and travels every muscle, and gnaws every bone, and burns with every flame, and stings with every poison, and pulls at him with every torture. What reptiles crawl over his creeping limbs! What fiends stand by his midnight pillow! What groans tear his ear! What horrors shiver through his soul! Talk of the rack, talk of the Inquisition, talk of the funeral pyre, talk of the crushing Juggernaut—he feels them all at once. Have you ever been in the ward of the hospital where these inebriates are dying, the stench of their wounds driving back the attendants, their voices sounding through the night? The keeper comes up and says, "Hush, now, be still! Stop making all this noise!" But it is effectual only for a moment, for as soon as the keeper is gone they begin again, "Oh, God! Oh, God! Help! Help! Rum! Give me rum! Help! Take them off me! Take them off me! Oh, God!" And then they shriek, and they rave, and they pluck out their hair by handfuls, and bite their nails into the quick, and then they groan, and they shriek, and they blaspheme, and they ask the keeper to kill them—"Stab me! Smother me! Strangle me! Take the devils off me!" Oh, it is no fancy sketch! That thing is going on now all up and down the land, and I tell you further that this is going to be the death that some of you will die. I know it. I see it coming.

Again, the inebriate suffers through the loss of home.

I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if his passion for strong drink has mastered him, he will do the most outrageous things; and if he could not get drink in any other way, he would sell his family into eternal bondage. How many homes have been broken up in that way no one but God knows. Oh, is there anything that will so destroy a man for this life and damn him for the life that is to come? I hate that strong drink. With all the concentrated energies of my soul I hate it. Do not tell me that a man can be happy when he knows that he is breaking his wife's heart and clothing his children with rags. Why, there are on the roads and streets of this land today little children, barefooted, unwashed, and unkempt—want on every patch of their faded dress and on every wrinkle of their prematurely old countenances, who would have been in churches to-day, and as well clad as you are, but for the fact that rum destroyed their parents and drove them into the grave. O rum, thou foe of God, thou despoiler of homes, thou recruiting officer of the pit, I hate thee!

But my subject takes a deeper tone, and that is, that the unfortunate of whom I speak suffers from the loss of the soul.

The Bible intimates that in the future world, if we are unforgiven here, our bad passions and appetites, unrestrained, will go along with us and make our torment there. So that, I suppose, when an inebriate wakes up in the last world, he will feel an infinite thirst clawing on him. Now, down in the world, although he may have been very poor, he could beg or he could steal five cents with which to get that which would slake his thirst for a little while; but in eternity where is the rum to come from?

Oh, the deep, exhausting, exasperating, everlasting thirst of the drunkard in hell! Why, if a fiend came up to earth for some infernal work in a grog-shop, and should go back taking on its wing just one drop of that for which the inebriate in the lost world longs, what excitement would it make there! Put that one drop from off the fiend's wing on the tip of the tongue of the destroyed inebriate; let the liquid brightness just touch it; let the drop be very small, if it only have in it the smack of alcoholic drink; let that drop just touch the lost inebriate in the lost world, and he would spring to his feet and cry, "That is rum, aha! That is rum!" And it would wake up the echoes of the damned—"Give me rum! Give me rum! Give me rum!" In the future world I do not believe that it will be the absence of God that will make the drunkard's sorrow. I do not believe that it will be the absence of light. I do not believe that it will be the absence of holiness. I think it will be the absence of rum. Oh, "look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and it stingeth like an adder."

It is about time that we have another woman's crusade like that which swept through Ohio ten or twelve years ago. With prayer and song the women went into the groggeries, and whole neighborhoods, towns and cities were redeemed by their Christian heroics. Thirty women cleared out the rum traffic from a village of one thousand inhabitants. If thirty women, surcharged of the Holy Ghost, could renovate a town of a thousand, three thousand consecrated women, resolved to give themselves no peace until this crime was extirpated from this city, could in six months clear out three-fourths of the grog-shops of Brooklyn. If there be three thousand women now in this city who will put their hands and their hearts to the work, I will take the contract for driving out all these moral nuisances from the city—at any rate, three-fourths of them—in three months. If, when that host of three thousand consecrated women is marshaled, there be no one to lead them, then, as a minister of the Most High God, I will offer to take my position at the front of the host, and I will cry to them, "Come on, ye women of Christ, with your songs and your prayers! Some of you take the enemy's right wing and some the left wing. Forward! The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge! Down with the dram shops!"

But not waiting for those mouths of hell to close, let me advise the working and the business classes, and all classes, to stop strong drink. While I declared some time ago that there was a point beyond which a man could not stop, I want to tell you that while a man cannot stop in his own strength, the Lord God by His grace can help him to stop at any time. I was in a room in New York where there were many men who had been reclaimed from drunkenness. I heard their testimony, and for the first time in my life there flashed out a truth I never understood. They said, "We were victims of strong drink. We tried to give it up, but always failed; but somehow since we gave our hearts to Christ, He has taken care of us." I believe that the time will soon come when the grace of God will show its power not only to save man's soul, but his body, and reconstruct, purify, elevate and redeem it.

I verily believe that, although you feel grappling at the roots of your tongues an almost omnipotent thirst, if you will give your heart to God, He will help you by His grace to conquer. Try it. It is your last chance.

I have looked off upon the desolation. Sitting in our religious assemblages there are a good many people in awful peril; and, judging from ordinary circumstances, there is not one chance in five thousand that they will get clear of it. There are men in my congregation from Sabbath to Sabbath of whom I must make the remark, that if they do not change their course, within ten years they will, as to their bodies, lie down in drunkards' graves; and as to their souls, lie down in a drunkard's perdition. I know that is an awful thing to say, but I cannot help saying it.

Oh, beware! You have not yet been captured. Beware! Whether the beverage be poured in golden chalice or pewter mug, in the foam at the top, in white letters, let there be spelled out to your soul, "Beware!" When the books of Judgment are open, and ten million drunkards come up to get their doom, I want you to bear witness that I, this morning, in the fear of God and in the love for your soul, told you, with all affection and with all kindness, to beware of that which has already exerted its influence upon your family, blowing out some of its lights—a premonition of the blackness of darkness forever.

Oh, if you could only hear this morning Intemperance with drunkards' bones drumming on the head of the liquor-cask the Dead March of immortal souls, methinks the very glance of a wine-cup would make you shudder, and the color of the liquor would make you think of the blood of the soul, and the foam on the top of the cup would remind you of the froth on the maniac's lip; and you would go home from this service and kneel down and pray God that, rather than your children should become captives of this evil habit, you would like to carry them out some bright spring day to the cemetery, and put them away to the last sleep, until at the call of the south wind the flowers would come up all over the grave—sweet prophecies of the resurrection! God has a balm for such a wound; but what flower of comfort ever grew on the blasted heath of a drunkard's sepulchre?

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 18.

Lesson Text: "The New Home in Canaan," Deut. vi., 3-15—Golden Text: Deut. viii., 10—Commentary.

3. "Hear, therefore, O Israel, and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee * * * in the land that floweth with milk and honey." Compare verse 18 and chapter v., 29, 33, on obedience in order to blessing. Then see vi., 25, "It shall be our righteousness if we observe to do all these commandments before the Lord our God." We must remember that God gave them no commandments to keep until He had redeemed them from Egypt by the blood of the passover lamb and by His mighty power. The sinner must accept Christ as the end of the law for righteousness (Rom. x., 4) before the righteousness of the law can be fulfilled in Him (Rom. viii., 3, 4). On hearing and doing compare also Math. vii., 24-27; Jas. i., 22; I John iii., 7; Rev. xix., 8, R. V.

4. "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." The Lord Jesus quoted these very words, as recorded in Mark xii., 29, in connection with a summary of the Ten Commandments. We might read it thus: "Jehovah, our Elohim, is one Jehovah." The word "elohim" is a plural word like seraphim and cherubim and is at least suggestive of a plurality of persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit (Math. xxviii., 19). The oneness of the three is seen in John x., 30 and xiv., 16; also by comparing verses 3 and 4 of Acts v. This Jehovah shall yet be king over all the earth (Zech. xiv., 9).

5. "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart." We feel perfectly safe in saying that only one man ever lived who did this thoroughly and always. Even the man Christ Jesus, the God man, God manifest in the flesh. None but He could ever say, "I do always those things that please the Father" (John viii., 29). But He verily did love God with all His heart and soul and might. If we have received Him as our Saviour and Lord, He in us will fulfill the righteousness of the law, and love is the fulfilling of the law, such love as is described in Rom. xiii., 10; I Cor. xiii., 4-7.

6. "And these words which I command thee this day shall be in mine heart." Not merely in our heads that we may be able to repeat them, like the lawyer of Luke x., 27, 28, who answered right, but in the centre of our being, affecting our whole life. One has said, "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee" (Ps. cix., 11). Ezekiel was commanded to receive the words in his heart and then go and speak them to the children of Israel (Ezek. iii., 10, 11).

7. "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." See a repetition of this verse in chapter xi., 19. What God desired of Israel He still desires, for He changes not. But what a peculiar household that would be where the word of God and the works of God were the one and continual topic of conversation! What a peculiar person he or she would be who would be always talking of the word of God! Would you like to be so very peculiar for Jesus's sake, at any cost?

8, 9. As prominent as if on hand and forehead and door or gateposts. A heart full of Him and His word and His service, a heart wholly and only for Him, of whom it is said: "When thou goest, He shall lead thee. When thou sleepest, He shall keep thee, and when thou awakest He shall talk with thee" (Prov. vi., 22). A heart that delights in the word of God and meditates there in day and night (Ps. i., 2). A heart out of the abundance of which the Spirit can freely talk of Him whom He delights to glorify (Math. xii., 34; John xvi., 14). Paul was a chosen vessel to bear His name (Acts ix., 15), and we must be as manifestly His at all times as if we had His name written on our foreheads (Rev. xiv., 1; xxii., 4). Where we would not like to bear that name we may not go.

10. "And it shall be when the Lord thy God shall have brought thee unto the land." As in verse 23 He brought them out of Egypt, that He might bring them into the land, and what He purposes is sure to be accomplished (Isa. xiv., 24). These purposes may seem to be delayed by man's unbelief, and a new generation may have to be raised up, but "every purpose of the Lord shall be performed" (Jer. vi., 29).

11. Cities and houses and wells and vineyards and olive trees, which they neither built, nor dug, nor planted; all a free gift from God to them. He gave, they received. It is even so with us who now believe in the Lord Jesus. Salvation full and free is ours through Him who loved us, apart from any works of ours.

12. "Beware lest thou forget the Lord, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage" (so also chapter viii., 11). And yet that was the very thing they did. They forgot His works and His wonders, and remembered not His hand (Ps. lxxviii., 11, 42). When we have a fear lest we may lack some good thing, or lean upon an arm of flesh rather than upon God, we are guilty of forgetting Him of whom it is written, "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" (Rom. viii., 32).

13. "Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God and serve Him, and shalt swear by His Name." See this more fully stated in chapter x., 12, 20. The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life; therefore be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long (Prov. xiv., 27; xxiii., 17). He who lives in the fear of the Lord will not do aught that is not right and good in His sight (verse 18). He who serves the Lord in sincerity and truth (Joshua xxiv., 14) will never think of man's frown or favor, but will seek only to please Him in all things. His motto will be, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God."

14. "Ye shall not go after other Gods." Jehovah is the true God, the living God, and King of eternity (Jer. x., 10, margin); and other so called gods are but vanity. He brought them out of Egypt (Deut. v., 6). He alone is worthy to be praised. They were chosen to be a special people unto Him above all people (Deut. vii., 6), a people for His own possession, that they might make Him a Name. Yet after all His loving kindness, they had to confess, "Oh Lord our God, other lords beside Thee have had dominion over us" (Isa. xxvi., 13).

15. "For the Lord thy God is a jealous God among you." Just seven times is God said to be jealous (Ex. xx., 5; xxxiv., 14; Deut. iv., 24; v., 9; vi., 15; Joshua xxiv., 19; Nah. i., 2). The same word is translated "zealous," and also "bought," or "purchased." It is surely a resonable thing that one should use as he pleases and possess for his own use that which he has purchased. See Ex. xv., 16; Ps. lxxiv., 2, and compare Titus ii., 14, R. V., and Jas. iv., 5, R. V., margin. Let us acknowledge that we are all His for His pleasure.—Lesson Helper.

Labor-Saving Cycle From Paris.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has brought to Newport, R. I., from Paris one of the labor-saving cycles, which have recently been introduced in that city.

It is made on the principle of the horseless carriages, which are now so popular in France, and is propelled by a Damier motor.

The latest edict of the physical culturists advises teaching children, boys and girls alike, to fence. No exercise, it is said, develops a good carriage and grace of movement more successfully.

Peru has a variety of corn which bears enormous ears with kernels four times as big as corn grown in the United States. It is very rich in starch and sugar.

A Great Chance to Learn a Trade.

What field of labor shall I enter to gain a livelihood, is a question that soon presents itself in the life of every young man. It can truthfully be said that no division of employment offers brighter prospects for success than that of the mechanical pursuits. A mechanic who is master of his trade is sure to command steady employment and good wages. Besides, in the possession of a trade a man has something permanent, and if he adds to his knowledge, honesty and industry, his success in life is virtually assured. Fourteen years ago the New York Trade School was founded for the purpose of providing an opportunity for young men to learn a trade, and to give them, in certain industries, a chance to improve themselves. The instruction is both practical and scientific. Every effort is put forth to advance the pupil in the trade to which his attention is directed. Skilled mechanics are employed as teachers and each pupil receives individual attention. The instruction is given in a systematic manner. At the beginning the pupil is placed on work that is simple, and as expertness is acquired, he is gradually advanced to that which is more difficult and intricate. As the course proceeds, lectures bearing on the scientific principles of the trade are given. By this method of instruction a pupil necessarily makes rapid progress, and in a comparatively short time he acquires skill that can only be obtained by a long term of service in a work shop. The classes are reserved for young men between 17 and 23 years of age, and the yearly attendance is large, the pupils coming from all parts of the United States and Canada. During the session of 1895-6 the following day classes will be in operation: Beginning Oct. 23, 1895—

Four months' day course in Printing, tuition fee $35.

Six months' day course in Printing, tuition fee $50.

Beginning Dec. 9, 1895—

Four months' day course in Bricklaying and Plastering, tuition fee $40.

Four months' day course in House and Fresco Painting, tuition fee $40.

Four months' day course in Carpentry, tuition fee $35.

Four months' day course in Plumbing, tuition fee $40.

Four months' day course in Sign Painting, tuition fee $25.

Beginning Jan. 6, 1896—

Three months' day course in Steam Fitting, tuition fee $40.

A catalogue of the school will be mailed on request. Address, New York Trade School, 1st Ave., 67th and 68th Sts., New York City.

The German potato crop will probably be a failure, owing to the continued rains.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Mexico proposes to take a census in October and to make it very complete.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Tobacco Tattered and Torn.

Every day we meet the man with shabby clothes, sallow skin and shambling footsteps, holding out a tobacco-palsied hand for the charity quarter. Tobacco destroys manhood and the happiness of perfect vitality. No-To-Bac is guaranteed to cure just such cases, and it's charity to make them try. Sold under guarantee to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

Do You Know Its Cause?

Indigestion: Do you know when you have it? Do you know its cause and cure? Ask your druggist for Ripans Tabules. One gives relief.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

THE Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Impure Blood

Manifests itself in hives, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disfigure the face and cause pain and annoyance. By purifying the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cures these troubles and clears the skin. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired, drowsy feeling so general at this season and gives strength and vigor. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents

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The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

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PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THREE BIG SHIPS LOST.

Two Off Brazil's Coast and Another Near Sidney, New South Wales.

NEARLY A HUNDRED PERISH.

The Wreck of the Catterthun---She Went Down at Night Off Australia's Coast With Fifty-four Souls---The Third Vessel Went Under Ten Minutes After Being Struck by the Prince Oscar.

Dispatches received in New York brought on the same day news of two fatal disasters at sea. The British steamer Catterthun foundered near Sidney, New South Wales; fifty-four lives were lost. The British ship Prince Oscar collided with a strange craft in mid-ocean of Brazil's coast. Every soul was lost on the unknown.

Dispatches from Sydney, New South Wales, say that the British steamer Catterthun, bound from Sydney for Hong Kong, ran on the Seal Rocks, 110 miles north of Sydney, at 2.45 o'clock a. m., and sank in twenty minutes. As soon as an examination of the vessel was made it was soon seen that there was no chance of saving her, and orders were given to abandon the ship. All hands took to the small boats and laid their course for the mainland. There were Australian and English passengers on the steamer. The officers of the vessel were English and the crew were Chinese. The names of those lost are Neil Shannon, the Captain; First Officer Pinney, Third Officer Leffler, Chief Engineer Harper, Second Engineer Adams, Third Engineer Wilson, Fourth Engineer Wolstenholme, Chief Steward Manning, Surgeon Anderson Phips, twenty Chinese and eight Lascars, all of the crew, and the passengers, Mesdames Mathias, Loring and Smith, Miss Loring, Robert Fraser and twelve Chinese steerage passengers. When the vessel struck a heavy southwest gale was blowing. There was a shock that could be fell in every part of her. The passengers were greatly alarmed, and there was much confusion. The Captain reassured them, stating that there was no danger. He thought the steamer had been struck only by a heavy sea. The ship continued on her way, but before many moments it was found that she had a hole in her bottom and was making water rapidly. She began to settle down and took on a list to starboard. The fires under the boilers were extinguished, and she was then helpless. She broached to and the seas swept over her fore and aft. Every effort made to lower the boats was baffled by the seas, which swept them inboard after they had been swung out on the davits. The port lifeboat was lost entirely, being swept from the davits. Excellent discipline was maintained. During an attempt to lower the starboard cutter a tremendous sea broke aboard the steamer and carried the cutter away. It also swept from the bridge the Captain and chief and second officers and Captain Fawkes. The survivors say that Fawkes, having been unable to reach his cabin to obtain a life belt, had borrowed the Captain's knife, and was cutting the lashings of a small table on the bridge when he was swept off into the sea. A few minutes later the starboard lifeboat was lowered and it picked up Fawkes, who was clinging to some floating wreckage. Only three other Europeans were rescued. Besides her general cargo the Catterthun carried $55,000 in gold.

BOTH SHIPS WENT DOWN.

A Frightful Night Collision Off the Coast of Brazil.

The British steamer Capac, from Valparaiso, brought to the port of Philadelphia sixteen shipwrecked mariners and the first news of a disaster that occurred a short distance south of the equator. The mariners are the survivors of the crew of the British ship Prince Oscar, sunk after a collision with an unknown vessel, which also went down, but with all hands on board. Six of the Prince Oscar's crew were drowned soon after they left the ship by the capsizing of the small boat into which they had scrambled. The sixteen survivors were huddled into one small boat with neither food nor water. They were picked up by the British ship Dhaman, from Melbourne, Australia, for London. From that ship they were transferred to the steamer Capac, and, without money or proper clothing, they were landed at Philadelphia. Captain John Henderson, master of the Prince Oscar, told the little he knew of the disaster. She was a full-rigged iron ship, and was bound from Shields, England, with a cargo of coal for Iquique, Chile. Ten minutes after they struck both vessels had filled and disappeared. Captain Henderson had just gone below when the shock came. He rushed on deck and the small boats were manned promptly and were cut away, as the vessel was sinking rapidly. From the other vessel could be heard the cries of the terrified men, but so sudden was the shock and so awful the peril that it was impossible to offer assistance.

The Labor World.

Mechanics head the list of inventors.

New England mill laborers are joyous over the great advance in wages.

The Rome Iron Works, at Rome, Ga., has advanced wages ten per cent.

Theatrical mechanics will hold their next convention in Baltimore, Md.

The strike of the quarrymen at Stony Creek, Conn., has been settled.

Strikers at Ishpeming, Mich., augmented by all the city employes, indulged in a monster street parade.

The colored men of Chicago appealed to Governor Altgeld to protect the colored miners at Spring Valley, Ill.

Secretary Smith has decided that Government officials who do extra work on Sunday must do it at their own expense.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters refused to allow Knights of Labor carpenters to establish a Union in Brooklyn.

Mining operators signed an agreement in Pittsburg by which the miners' demands are acceded to, and a big strike prevented.

Puddlers' wages were raised at the rolling mill in York, Penn., from $2.75 to $3 per day. Fully 10,000 puddlers get the better scale.

General Master Workman James R. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, has accepted an invitation to speak at Lynn, Mass., on Labor Day.

Minnesota farmers have been offering from $35 to $40 a month and board for farm hands, and have not been able to get enough, even at those rates.

HOLMES'S ANTECEDENTS.

The Mother of the Notorious Criminal Says He was a "Gentle Little Fellow."

Herman Mudgett, or, as he is known, H. H. Holmes, who is now confined in Moyamensing Prison in Philadelphia awaiting sentence on a charge of conspiracy to defraud an insurance company, and awaiting indictment for heaven only knows how many murders and other crimes, is, if he is guilty, the great criminal of the age. To him murder seems to have been as common a crime and no wickeder than stealing. In fact, of the two he seemed to consider murder the preferable, for, committed after his plan, there was no one left to point an accusing finger at him. He built a house in Chicago, which he called "The Castle," and there he is accused of disposing of his victims as rapidly as and with the deftness of the Bluebeard of fiction. The bodies of some, they say, he utterly destroyed with quicklime and acids. He is accused of having his own private articulator, too, and he had the skeletons of some of his victims mounted and then sold them for cash, thus realizing more from the victims than the mere property, to obtain which he killed them. Holmes didn't confine his crimes to his charnel house, the police say. Any place was good enough for him, and the slightest motive was sufficient to actuate him to take the lives even of innocent children. There is no such record as that credited to him in the criminal history of a score of years, if there is in the century.

The Boston Globe has been investigating Holmes's family antecedents. Around Gilmanton Corner, N. H., where Herman Mudgett was born, all his forbears have borne an excellent reputation. The Mudgetts for many generations past, according to the records and traditions of Gilmanton Corner, have been models of New England virtue and propriety. His father, Levi Mudgett, was born on a farm in the village, and, like his father before him, was brought up religiously in the Congregational Church. His son, the now notorious Holmes, was born and bred in the same way.

H. H. HOLMES.
From a sketch made in Moyamensing Prison.

On his mother's side this star criminal was equally well descended. His maternal grandfather was Moses Price, another farmer, who had lived honestly and prosperously on a well-kept farm just beyond Gilmanton Corner. Holmes's mother still speaks of him with affection and esteem, and refuses utterly to credit the terrible story of his misdeeds. She affirms that "he was always a kindhearted, gentle little fellow" when he was young, that he "never did anything wrong, never had to be scolded for not doing as he was told, nor for playing pranks." She says that she never knew him to tease other children or to abuse animals, that he was all gentleness, and that the mere sight of blood filled him with nausea. She further testifies that, as a boy, he was, if anything, too industrious, and that she never knew him to tell a lie or be guilty of any deceit.

NEW BUILDING COLLAPSES.

An Eight-Story Structure Tumbles in, Killing Many Workmen.

By the collapse of a part of the roof and all of the floors of the eight-story building in the course of erection at the northeast corner of West Broadway and West Third street, New York City, seven men were instantly killed, thirteen were buried in the ruins, and nine were injured. The building is owned by John B. Ireland; the architect was Charles R. Behrens, and the contractor, John H. Parker. The contractor and his superintendent, Jefferson Seligman, were arrested.

The cause of the collapse is variously attributed to defective material and to the overloading of the floors with building material, but it will require an investigation by the officials of the Building Department before it can be determined where the blame is to be placed.

Those found dead in the ruins were John Burke, forty-five years old, plasterer; Michael Flynn, fifty-three years old, Brooklyn; Michael O'Hare, forty years old, laborer; Charles E. Peterson, twenty-five years old, electrician; Augustus Phillips, fifty years old; Michael Savage, thirty-four years old, laborer; John W. Schmidt, wireman.

After finding these bodies the search for the dead continued, as nine men were reported missing, and it was thought that all would be discovered buried in the huge pile of debris.

The architect said that, although he did not advance this as a theory of the collapse, the reported fact that a shoulder on one of the upright columns had snapped off was, in his opinion, enough to account for the wreck. That shoulder supported the girder, he said, which, resting on a similar shoulder on the next pillar, upheld one section of the building at that spot. Between the girders were only cross rods to uphold the heavy fireproof flooring, and if a broken shoulder let down a girder he could see no reason why the heavy floor material should not fall and carry everything with it. The fireproof flooring that was in place in the Ireland building, he said, weighed probably eighty-five pounds to the square foot. When completed the floors were to weigh 100 pounds to the square foot. If, in addition to this, heavy material were loaded onto the floor, and then one of the girder supports should give way, it seemed perfectly natural that a collapse should result.

New Lava Stream on Vesuvius.

The new lava stream on Vesuvius has a frontage of more than 300 feet and a height varying from fourteen to twenty feet or more

A Strange Coincidence.

A remarkable coincidence happened a few days ago. Sylvester Tryon, a wealthy mill owner in Sacramento, who has been suffering from Bright's disease for years past, complained on Sunday, July 7, of pains around the heart and kidneys. He took to his bed, and on the following Tuesday was dead. A telegram was sent by the family of the deceased to his brother, Horatio, living in Middletown, Lake County. When this telegram reached Calistoga it was found that there was also a telegram at that place for Sylvester Tryon, stating that his brother Horatio had died on Tuesday from Bright's disease. The Middletown brother was also well on the preceding Sunday, and, as far as can be learned, he took sick almost at the same hour as the Sacramento brother. Consequently two brothers, living in different portions of the State, became ill at the same time, died on the same day and of the same complaint.

Sylvester Tryon was, at the time of his death, sixty-nine years of age. He came to California in the days of '49 with the pioneers. He established himself in Sacramento twenty-five years ago, and since then has become very wealthy. He is a prominent Mason, and was buried last Saturday afternoon under the auspices of that lodge. Horatio Tryon, the Middletown brother, came to this State from Pittsburg about ten years ago, and became a wealthy farmer. At the time of his death he was seventy-one years of age.

Both brothers from early boyhood were of the same temperament and fast friends. They were never seen apart. Both married at the same ages and each reared a family of three sons, although Horatio Tryon also had a daughter.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Good-bye to the Horse.

The wonderful development of natural forces, as applied to the uses of man, that is going on so rapidly and relentlessly about us, causes many changes in the economy of civilization. In no direction, perhaps, is this more manifest than in the displacement of the horse. Any careful observer will note the quiet but great change that has taken place in the last few years, in relation to the practical uses of this animal—so long the ever-necessary servant of man. It is clearly apparent that the day of the horse is about at an end. We hear the owners of livery stables bitterly complain of the great falling off in their besiness. This is especially true in the country. Bicycle parties are the popular feature everywhere. In Chicago recently there were 3000 wheelmen in parade line; and in that city alone it is estimated that there are fully 100,000 cycle riders. The cycle will stay; progression is the law, and events do not move backward. Still greater improvements are in store for the wheel, and a more extended use will follow. The electric car has forever banished the horse car, even in the smaller towns of remote civilization. Many private teams that were formerly kept for family use have been disposed of by their owners; some through timidity in consequence of the great danger of private driving among the electric cars and bicycles, and many because of the advantages of the numerous trolley and cable lines, or the preference of the younger members of the family for a wheel over a horse.—Hardware.

There are believed to be over 40,000,000 watches in use amoug our people.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

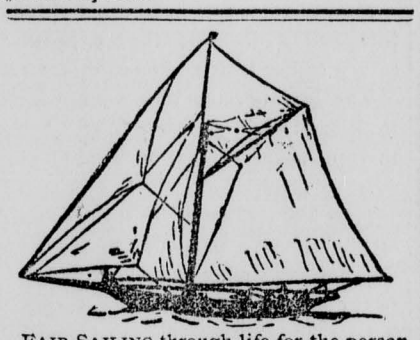
How Floridians Live in Summer.

The question is often asked, "How do people manage to live in Florida during the summer?" That they do live, and live comfortably, is evident. Few Floridians work very hard during the hot summer months, for food costs very little. The lakes and rivers are alive with fish, the ground is full of sweet potatoes, corn that will yield forty bushels to the acre is ripening in the fields, watermelons can be bought for five cents each, tomatoes are given away in many places, fruits are plentiful, Florida beef is cheap and nourishing, and many other things can be had for almost nothing. —Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Wire Rope 1900 Years Old.

While conducting a series of tests with a 100 ton testing machine at the Yorkshire College in England, which included the testing of a steel wire rope, Professor Goodman stated that such ropes were not a modern invention, and that he had recently seen a bronze wire rope one-half inch in diameter and from twenty to thirty feet which had been found buried in the ruins of Pompeii and which must have been at least 1900 years old.

Five short autograph poems by Robert Burns were sold recently in London for $490; three long letters for $370, and three short ones for $100; at the same time seven letters of Sir Walter Scott were sold for about $27.50 apiece.



FAIR SAILING through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

A Remedy for Seasickness.

The very latest remedy for seasickness comes just in time for the approaching season of holiday travel. Like all its predecessors, it is, of course, infallible, and so simple that no one will henceforth have the least excuse for an attack of mal de mer.

All you have to do is to pay careful attention to the rise and fall of the vessel and to breathe inward as it goes down and exhale the breath every time it mounts a wave. Simple enough, no doubt; but fancy having to continue the process all through a long voyage, sleeping hours and meal time included? And then, what about conversation? Talking, in these circumstances, would be obviously impossible; and only imagine the delights of a silent yachting party.—Paris Pictorial.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR

Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

PROFITABLE DAIRY WORK

Can only be accomplished with the very best of tools and appliances. With a Davis Cream Separator on the farm you are sure of more and better butter, while the skimmed milk is a valuable feed. Farmers will make no mistake to get a Davis. Neat, illustrated catalogue mailed FREE Agents wanted

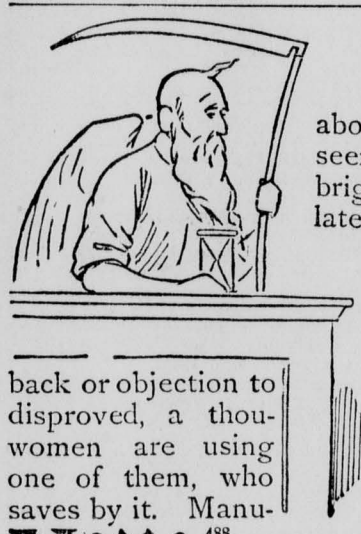
DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. & MFG. CO.
Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

Rockland Collegiate Institute,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

The Cheapest and one of the Best HIGH-GRADE SCHOOLS for boys and young men near New York. Full courses English, Academic, Scientific, Commercial, College Preparatory. Certificate admits to BEST COLLEGES. No recommended student has ever been refused. Complete EQUESTRIAN DEPARTMENT of Horses and Ponies. Send for illustrated catalogue.
CAPT. JOEL WILSON, A. M., Principal

SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED—Young Men to learn Telegraphy, Station and Express Agents' Duties. F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N. Y



It's only a question of time

about your using Pearline. So it seems to us. It seems as if every bright woman must see, sooner or later, how much easier and quicker and better and more economical is Pearline's way than any other known way of washing.

You can't think of any drawback or objection to it that hasn't been met and disproved, a thousand times over. Millions of women are using Pearline now. Ask some one of them, who uses it rightly, how much she saves by it. Manufactured only by Jas. Pyle, N.Y.

488

Millions NOW USE Pearline

Yes, it's ready!

An elegant book for your table and constant reference. Send for it NOW. It's New and Nice. . . . .

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

☞Sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps or money.

brimming full of illustrations, and showing how the thousand-and-one things really look. You'll like that.

There are Guns, Rifles, Pistols—from all over the world, and some of our own make—Fishing Tackle, Dog Collars and Chains, Tennis Sets, etc., etc.

You can see our LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLE—The Finest Wheel on Earth,—the Williams Typewriter—you ought to have one. There's lots of other things too.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Sole U. S. Agent for "STAR" AUTOMATIC PAPER FASTENER.

"Forbid a Fool a Thing and that he will do."

Don't Use

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Chilcott's condition remains unchanged.

Wm. B. Long has marketed 900 quarts of huckleberries this season.

Mr. Crotsley has so far recovered as to be able to walk out a little.

Dr. B. F. Chilcott, of Osborne, Kansas, is home visiting his sick mother.

Miss Barbara Hazzard informs us that she has picked 257 quarts of berries this season. Barbara could help some man pick a good living.

Mrs. M. C. Easter left for her home last week. She was accompanied part of the way by her sister, Mrs. W. A. Crotsley, and her daughter Grace.

H. H. Bumgardner informs us that he will have five bushels of Golden Pipin apples on one tree, which is twice as many as are on all his other trees.

"Billy" Steel, the gentlemanly agent of Woodcock & Curry, of the Waterside woolen mills, informs me that he has sacked nearly 6000 pounds of wool in this valley this season.

Our supervisor has been sick for a month which probably accounts for a number of chuck holes in our road that should be filled at least before night driving from campmeeting comes along.

Recent visitors in this section: Misses Emma Davis and Clara Hazzard, two of Altoona's school ma'ams; Amon Greenland, Clyde Greenland and —— Stapleton, of Cass township; J. B. Shuman and wife, of Cassville, and H. H. Bumgardner, of Calvin.

It becomes our paintul duty to record the death of one of Trough Creek's most highly respected citizens, C. W. Steel. Having been raised within a mile of each other, attended the same schools, and been intimately acquainted all our lives, I know whereof I write. He was a highly respected Christian gentleman, against whom no one had aught to say. He was the stoutest man in Trough Creek valley until some years ago when he was kicked by a horse and later was kicked by another. He never fully recovered from the first kick and the last one was supposed to have affected his spine. He was examined by physicians far and near, was taken to Philadelphia and Harrisburg hospitals and everything that could be was done for him but all to no avail. He was an active member of the Methodist church for nearly forty years. He leaves to mourn their loss a faithful wife and ten children, viz: Mrs. J. T. Wright, Colfax; Mrs. D. C. Wilson, Cassville; J.A. and J. S., Huntingdon; Mrs. Silknitter, Altoona; William, agent for Woodcock & Curry; Bruce P., Sallie, Prudence and Zella, at home. Also, two brothers, John and Thomas, and three sisters, Mrs. S. H. Pheasant, Miss Maria and Mrs. S. G. Steel. His remains were laid to rest in the Cassville cemetery in the presence of a large assembly. As we consigned them to the grave we did it with the hope of one day meeting him where sickness and sorrow, pain and death never come. He was aged 61 years.

"Oh be like his, my last repose,
Like his, my last reward.

CALVIN.

Mrs. A. L. Smith is visiting in Philadelphia.

A. L. Greenland and daughter visited at Colfax over Sunday:

Mrs. J. E. Glasgow, of Smith's valley, is visiting friends here.

W. P. Wright has erected a new fence in front of his residence.

There are a number of tents yet for rent at the Trough Creek camp.

S. L. Glasgow has been elected teacher of the high school at Robertsdale.

Elmer Bowman and wife are visiting Mrs. B's. parents in Springfield township.

Rev. Caldwell will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Calvin brass band attended the picnic at Hawn's bridge on Saturday.

W. M. Roland, accompanied by his best girl, visited relatives at Grafton over Sunday.

A. C. Greenland, Esq., will run the restaurant at camp, and also will be prepared to deal out justice to the violaters of the law.

Postmaster, J. W. Hoover, has put up an awning in front of his office, which is quite a comfort.

B. F. Mierley and wife, and J. C. Wright attended quarterly meeting at Newberg on Sunday.

Maud Wright's primary class in vocal music will meet in the church next Sunday morning at 8 A. M. for practice.

The Cass township school board examined the Locust Grove school house, pronounced it a good job and commended the contractor, Lemuel Stevens, for his good work and promptness.

This place was visited on last Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock by a heavy rain and wind storm. The farm of the late Peter Bowman was the centre of the tornado. The fences were nearly all blown down and fruit trees uprooted and torn to pieces. The iron roof on the south side of the large house was torn off, and a large shed covering part of the barn yard, was completely demolished. Amos Smith's wood and buggy shed was moved off the foundation.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Ethel Menold spent last Sabbath with relatives in Mapleton.

Rev. Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

Miss Alice Fultz, of Germany Valley is visiting the parental home in this place.

Miss Edith Musser, of Huntingdon, was the guest of the Misses Barr on Sabbath.

A. P. Simpson is busily engaged in furnishing people far and near with plums from his fine orchard.

Mrs. Shaign, who has been visiting in this section for some time expects to return to her western home this week.

The Juniata Sand Works just east of town are in full operation now Forty-three men and several boys are employed.

Miss Mary Pressler, a trained nurse of Phila., who was spending her vacation here was unexpectedly called back to the post of duty this week.

Last Tuesday afternoon at five ocloc'k Mrs Elizabeth Tate, wife of Joseph Tate suddenly died of neuralgia of the heart. She was taken sick about twenty-four hours previous to her death, and was very sick at times. Medical aid was procured but she seemed to know the end was near and desired no earthly skill. A husband and eleven children, the youngest being only a month old, are left to mourn the loss of a loving wife and tender mother. Deceased was 44 years, 1 month, and 25 days old. Those left to mourn the loss have the blessed assurance that their loss is her gain.

"There is a Reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between."

"Oh, not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an angel visited the green earth,
And took the flower away."

THREE SPRINGS.

A good rain visited this place on Sunday night.

Politics are very quiet here since the county convention.

Coal business still continues good on the E. B. T. R. R.

Miss Maud Hockenberry of this place who has been in Bellwood for some time past, is home on a vacation.

Quite a number of people from this place and vicinity attended Walnut Grove campmeeting on Sunday.

Rev. L. D. Ott and family, and B. T. Stevens and family are tentholders at the Juniata Valley campmeeting.

Our good natured post master D. Warren Doyle is happy over the arrival of a young daughter at his home.

Jackson Lamberson, of Huntingdon, passed through this place on Friday on his way to Walnut Grove campmeeting.

Mrs. C. B. Baird, of Allegheny, and Mrs. V. C. Stevens, of Bellwood, are the guests of their mother, Mrs. Catherine Covert.

John McGinnus, Wilson Hampson and E. R. Lane, all of this place, left on Monday for Hollidaysburg where they have secured employment.

We are pleased to note that Prof. Karl Keffer of the California state normal school, who has been very ill with typhoid fever for the past eight weeks is improving, and will soon be able to visit his friends in this place.

MOUNT UNION.

The thermometer has been hugging the century mark in this community recently.

This place is represented on the camp ground by a half dozen tenters.

A number of people from this place are camping along the Juniata river, below Gifford's Mills.

L. H. Rummell, of Washington, D. C., and Jay Rummell, of Paoli, are at home enjoying a brief vacation.

William Latherow and Miss Lititia Nolan, both of this place, were married on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., by Rev. Wm. Brill.

Miss Mattie Moore, of Adams county, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. H .Cunningham, for several weeks past, started for home last week.

The Cuban Giants, a colored base ball club of Lewistown, will play the local club on the home grounds on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Official Vote at the Primaries.

Below will be found the official vote at the Republican primaries held on Saturday, the 3d inst:

Geo. B. Orlady, Superior Judge,		3738
B. J. Haywood, State Treasurer,		3849
W. M. Williamson, Pres. Judge,		1946
T. W. Myton,	" "	1823
G. W. McClain, Associate	"	902
R. A. Laird,	" "	893
A. Letterman,	" "	596
Chas. Stratford,	" "	465
T. M. Kelly,	" "	367
J. G. Boyer,	" "	309
C. R. McCarthy,	" "	259
B. S. Rumberger, Sheriff,		923
T. J. C. Ripple,	"	863
W. H. Benson,	"	454
A. H. Crum,	"	396
L. E. Port,	"	290
Geo. W. Warfel,	"	264
D. R. Gracey,	"	233
G. D. Wood,	"	148
J. Harry Shaver,	"	126
J. G. Allison,	"	95
D. A. Griffith,	"	29
H. H. Swope, County Surveyor,		3665
D. S. Snyder, Director of Poor,		2406
H. L. Book,	" "	832
M. Gutshall,	" "	520
H. H. Waite, Delegate to State Con.		1393
E. O. Rogers,	" "	1399
T. W. Montgomery,	" "	2377
F. H. Harrison,	" "	3405
M. S. Quay, Chairman State Com.		2308
B. F. Gilkeson,	" "	230
For amendment to Rule 7,		434
Against " " "		2454
For amendment to Rule 17,		787
Against " " "		2082

REDUCED RATES TO BOSTON,

One Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania Railroad.

From August 23 to 26, inclusive, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Boston, Mass., going and returning by the same route, at *a single fare for the round trip*, account Twen ty-sixth Triennial Conclave of Knights of Templar, to be held in Boston, August 26 to 30. The tickets will be good to return leaving Boston not later than September 10, and must be used to dstination on Pennsylvania railroad not later than mldnight of September 11.

Excursion tickets, good going via one route and returning via another, will be sold on the dates at a slight advance over the one-fare rate for the round trip.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1895:

Wednesday, August 14, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Thursday, August 15, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Friday, August 16, Springfield township at Meadow Gap from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs afternoon and evening.

Friday, August 16, Henderson township, at Joseph Bergantz's store.

Saturday, August 17, Smithfield township, at Treasurer's office.

Saturday, August 17, Saltillo and part of Clay township, forenoon.

Monday, August 19, Huntingdon, 1st ward, at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 20, Huntingdon, 2d ward, at Treasurer's office.

Wednesday, August 21, Huntingdon, 3d ward, at Treasurer's office.

Thursday, August 22, Huntingdon, 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 14, 1895, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1895, are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total 14 mills.

GEORGE M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 7, 1895.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR SALE.—A good work horse, ten years old, weighs about thirteen hundred, will be sold for one-third value. Call on or address D. M. Cowher, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, AMON L. GREENLAND, Cassville, Pa. 6-12.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,
Moun Union,
Penn'a.

C. B. Crum,
The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, $2.25 to $6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits. 12 to 18 years, $2.50 to $4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to $2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, $1.35 to $2.50, regularly worth $2.50 to $4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, $1.25, Wrappers 65c. to $1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay $40 or $50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for $15.98 to $17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments sre needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,
CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

The Profit is Down

Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

—o—

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

....o....

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

THE PRINCETON.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction
GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,
404 Penn Street, - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., August 14, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—Mifflintown is experiencing a potato famine.

—A. W. Swope transacted business at Harrisburg last Saturday.

—Mrs. Mary Curry, of Altoona, is visiting her daughters and friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Annie Shore spent Saturday and Sunday with friends and relatives at Rockhill.

—Miss Mollie Mondorf, of Atkinson's Mills, is visiting J. D. Sloan's family in this place.

—Samuel Hatfield and wife spent a few days of the past week with friends at Alexandria.

—A young daughter arrived to grace the home of W. E. Hack last week. Congratulations.

—The ladies aid society of the M. E. church held a social at the residence of H. H. Swope last evening.

—Miss Bertha Lewis, of Anderson, Mifflin county, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Charles Utes of this place.

—The Patrons of Husbandry of Blair country will picnic at Hundred Springs park next Saturday.

—Word reached this place yesterday that Mrs. R. W. Hudson, an estimable lady of Saltillo, is critically ill.

—Miss Myrtle Harris, of Duncansville, was a recent guest of the family of Joseph Grove, of Union townssip.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of McConnellsburg, was the guest of his brother J. G. Hicks, of this place last evening.

—Mr. J. O. Heaton, the merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlains Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

—Mrs. Oliver H. Long, of Alexandria, has been visiting among friends and neighbors in this vicinity for several days past.

—Mrs. John G. Gillam, Mrs A. B. Gillam, Miss Laura Gillam, Dr. W. J. Campbell and Rev. Joseph Gray are the tenters at Camp from Mapleton.

—B. F. Slates has put down a new side walk at the rear of his house on Donaldson street. Such improvements are always commendable.

—Jacob H. Miller on Monday moved his family from Mapleton to Kipple. Mr. Miller was a good citizen and we regret his removal from this community.

—To-morrow will be the last day for paying school and borough taxes in this borough at five per cent. off. All who can should take advantage of the discount.

—The McVeytown base ball club will cross bats with the local club at this place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. An interesting contest is anticipated.

—The members of the Presbyterian Sunday school will picnic at Grove's meadow on Saturday next. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

—The school board has decided to open the borough schools Monday September 2nd. The rooms have been thoroughly cleaned and new slate blackboards will be placed in each room.

—George M. Shimer, of McConnellsburg, general agent for the Union Publishing company, a very pleasant business man, spent a few days of the past week transacting business in this vicinity.

—Samuel W. McDonald, of Hare's Valley, who had a leg taken off in a wreck at Port Royal near two years ago, at which time he was employed as a brakeman, has been assigned work at Bellwood water trough and left yesterday to assume the duties of his new position.

—Johnstown people are reviving the soldiers' monument project, which begun before the great flood of 1889. Over $1,900, raised for the purpose of building the monument, is in bank on interest. Efforts will now be made to raise the additional sum required to carry the project out.

—Since 1878 there have been nine epidemic of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarohoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravagess this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world. for bowel complaints. For sale by J.G. Gillam

—Miss A. J. McLeod, a prominent society lady of Chicago, is the guest of her friend Mrs. Julia B. Dell. Miss McLeod expects to spend some time at Atlantic City before returning to her western home.

—The huckleberry season is about over although some are still being picked in the surrounding mountains. Over two hundred bushels have been shipped from this place this season to railroad men living in Altoona and Harrisburg and many bushels were carried to Huntingdon. It was a great crop.

—Washington Camp No. 662, P. O. S. of A., of Latta Grove, have completed the excavation for a new two-story hall. The building will be 24x40 feet. The lower floor will be used for entertainments, festivals and social gatherings. The people of that neighborhood have the snap to complete what they undertake.

—Commissions have been issued by the state department to Clarence F. Huth, of Shamokin, state president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Daniel R. Smith, of Laurelton, whom the governor has appointed on the commission to ascertain how many aliens are in the state institutions and report to the next legislature.

—County superintendents of public schools throughout the State report that the number of applications for positions as teachers in the schools has greatly increased. There may be several reasons for this, but probably the principal one is that the public schools have fitted many more persons for teachers than there were formerly.

—At a meeting of the Union township school board, held Tuesday of last week, the following teachers were selscted for the ensuing term: Pine Grove, H. G. Swope; Sheridan, A. Bert Smith; Calvin, Samuel Glosgow; Lone Star, Miss Julia Chilcott; Sherman, Miss Odessa Roland; Railroad, R. A. Ramsey; Lincoln, Scott Wible.

—Mrs. Harriet Hanawalt, of Hare's valley, died on Friday morning, August 9, 1895, aged 83 years, 3 months and 14 days. Deceased died in the house in which she was born, which was built by her father, Thomas Greene, in the year 1801. She is survived by her two children, Margaret E. and Wesley Hanwalt, and by her sister, Mrs. Rebecca Gehrett, of Cassville, who is nearly 86 years of age.

—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation to witness the marriage of Wm. J. McLaughlin and Miss Elsie Luetta Rosensteel, which happy event will take place this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rosensteel, at Huntington, West Virginia. The bride is a native of Mapleton and an accomplished, intelligent young lady. We extend hearty congratulations to the young couple and wish them a happy and prosperous voyage on the sea of life.

Where Judge Orlady lives.

One of the most handsome and most cozy homes in Huntingdon county is that of Hon. George B. Orlady at Huntingdon. It is situated upon an eminence, commanding a view of the town, from which miles of the most magnificent scenery may be viewed. When this residence was erected West Huntingdon consisted of a brick yard and some neglected farm land, and Warm Springs avenue was a country road. Now the avenue presents a different appearance and the town has spread many squares beyond Mr. Orlady's home. A number of other fine residences have also been built in that vicinity. Last Wednesday evening we had the pleasure of a stroll over these well kept grounds with Judge Orlady. The beds of different varieties of geraniums, begonias cannas and other flowers we much admired, and these with the more than forty kinds of trees, gathered from different lands and climes which adorn the spacious lawn, make the spot a study for a botanist. When the Judge enters the grounds he beats his legal spears into pruning hooks and finds recreation and much pleasure in keeping the vegetation in order. Over this pleasant home presides Mrs. Orlady, a hospitable and intelligent lady, with the grace and dignity of a queen.

Niagara Falls--$10 Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next of the series of personally-conducted tours to Niagara Falls, via Pennsylvania railroad, will leave Washington and Baltimore on August 22.

The rate for round-trip tickets, good for ten days, is $10 from Washington and Baltimore; Harrisburg, $8.60; Williamsport, $5.80; proportionate rates from other points.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run, and a tourist agent and chaperon will accompany the tour.

The tickets will permit of stop off at Watkins and Rochester in each direction, and at Buffalo on the return trip.

For specific rates and time of trains, application should be made to ticket agents, or to Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Lewis W. Mort Killed.

A man was killed Monday afternoon in the eastern end of town by a western bound freight train. He fell from the train at the watch box east of town and was dragged near a half mile when he fell under the wheels and was cut in twain. The clothing was torn from his body and scattered along the track. Pieces of flesh were also found at the east end of the third track. Among other things picked up were a gold watch, $1.25 in money and a number of letters. From these letters it was learned that his name was Lewis W. Mort and that he had been working at Flinton, Cambria county. Some of the letters were written by a lady at Belleville and were signed "Annie" in which reference was made to an engagement. If this was the gentleman supposed to be from the letters and from the appearance of the man, he was a native of Mifflin county, a brother of Mrs. Howard Wertz, of Union township, and of J. D. Mort, of Altoona. Some years ago he was employed on Elliott Robley's farm in Brady township. He was a sober and industrious young man. His death was evidently a horrible one and should serve as a warning to the many freight jumpers at this place. The remains were taken to Huntingdon and prepared for burial and last evening were sent to Atkinson's Mills for interment.

Juniata Valley Campmeeting.

The Juniata Valley campmeeting at Newton Hamilton opened yesterday and will close August 23. Following is the program of the meeting:

Thursday, August 15th, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to be addressed by Miss Mary Danforth, a returned missionary, and Miss Jennie Gheer, of Bellwood.

Friday, August 16th, Woman's Home Missionary Society, to be addressed by Rev. E. M Stevens, of Bellwood, and Mrs. Dr. Crawford, of Williamsport.

Saturday, August 17th, Grand Army Day. A Sermon by Rev. L. M. Ganoe, of Altoona, one who marched with the boys at the front. Govenor Hastings is also expected.

Sunday, August 18, will be observed as a holy day and not a holiday. Preaching in the morning by Dr. E. J. Gray, president of Dickinson Seminary, and other able ministers during the day.

Monday, August 19th, Woman's Gospel Temperance, to be addresed by Mrs. S. V. Heaton, of Cassville, and Mrs. A. B. Holvey, Pittston.

Tuesday, August 20th, Communion Day. A very large attendance is expected on this day. Able ministers will dispense the word.

Wednesday, August 21st, Epworth League Day. Sermon by Rev. B. H. Mosser, of Chambersburg, and addresses by Revs. H. L. Jacobs, of Hanover, and B. H. Hart, of Huntingdon.

Thursday, August 22d, Grand Jubilee Day. Sermon by Rev. N. H. Schneck, of Lock Haven. Addresses, songs and grand march in the evening.

National Encampment G. A. R.

Commanden-in-chief Lawler, has issued a general order giving the arrangements in detail for the coming National Encampment ot the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville. Rates of a cent a mile have been made from all points in the Central Traffic Association, one fare for the round trip in the Western Passenger Association, a cent a mile from Louisville to any point in the Southern Passenger Railway Association.

The headquarters will be at the Galt House. The Council of Administration will meet September 10, at 7 p. m. The Encampment will meet at Music Hall, September 12, at 10 a. m., and the parade will move Wednesday, September 11, at 10.30 a. m., Columbia Post, of Chicago, being the escort to the Commander-in-chief. No other organization than the Grand Army bands and Louisville committeee will participate.

Texas Fever at Birmingham.

Dr. Francis Bridge, state veterinarian, accompanied by Dr. H. G. Patterson, of this city, went to Birmingham Friday and examined the cattle that have been supposed to be affected with Texas fever. This decision was sustained by the state veterinarian. There is no present danger of the disease spreading. The milk from cows affected with the disease cannot be injurious to any one consuming it and will not convey the disease.

Dr. Patterson came very near receiving rough trertment at the hands of some of his farmer friends when he told them there were no such diseases as "hollow horn" and "wolf in the tail." Some of them said that they had many a time cut out the "wolf" from the tails of their cows.—*Altoona Tribune.*

BASE BALL.

Mapleton Again Wins From Huntingdon with Odds Against Them.

Last Wednesday afternoon the Mapleton base ball club went to Huntingdon to play a return game with the team at that place. Gillam was unable to play on account of a stoved finger and Stubbs and Jere Brumbaugh were unable to accompany the club. These places were filled by George Godard, of Huntingdon, and Stratford and G. DeFrehn, of Mount Union. In the game played between these clubs at Mapleton, July 20, the score stood 12 to 11 in favor of Mapleton. The Huntingdon team not wishing to suffer a second defeat at the hands of the "farmers," as they styled the Mapleton boys, reinforced their ranks by sending to Bedford for a brag pitcher. This didn't frighten the "farmers" and they batted his balls more readily than they had those of Port in the former game. At the end of the ninth inning the score stood 15 to 13 in favor of Mapleton. One of the officers of the Huntingdon club (a violation of the rules) acted as umpire and as soon as it became evident that Mapleton was outplaying the Huntingdon team at every point the decisions of the umpire became so partial as to disgust all lovers of the game who had any self-respect and who desired to see a fair game. Not one of the Mapleton players at any time uttered a disrespectful word and their gentlemanly conduct won for them the esteem of the good thinking people on the ground. The rowdy element of Huntingdon and at least one of the players--Coulter by name—had intended from the beginning that if the game went against Huntingdon they would make trouble. At three different times Coulter endeavored to stir up strife, but the "farmers" played ball and said nothing. Under such circumstances the game could not be otherwise than dirty, rotten and disgusting. The many respectable Huntingdon people among the spectators gave vent to their feelings in terms far from complimentary to this boisterous element. No sooner had the "farmers" put out the last man in the last inning than Coulter and three others made a rush for Stratford. The rowdy element quickly surrounded Stratford and prevented his friends from assisting but some Huntingdon gentlemen stopped the riot which seemed imminent. Stratford was pretty well marked, and on Friday he swore out a warrant against his assailants.

Some of the Hnntingdon players are well-behaved young gentlemen but if they expect the decent element of Huntingdon to encourage the national game in that place it will be necessary to divest their team of rowdies, blackguards and hoodlums. No well bred person will permit ill treatment toward his guests and a visiting ball team is the guest of the home team and is entitled to all the social courtesies. We congratulate the Mapleton boys on their gentlemanly behavior and hope they may never be guilty of subjecting any visitors to such treatment as they received at Huntingdon last Wednesday.

Special Reduced Rate Excursion to Ocean Grove Camp Meeting via P. R. R.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) during the great campmeeting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 22, sell excursion tickets to that point from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train named below, thence on regular trains of that day to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park):—

		Train leaves.		Rate.
Lve.	Altoona	7.15	A. M.	$8.00
"	Bellwood	7.30	"	7.75
"	Clearfield	4.52	"	8.35
"	Philipsburg	5.30	"	7.35
"	Osceola	5.39	"	7.35
"	Tyrone	7.48	"	7.35
"	Spruce Creek	8.05	"	7.35
"	Petersburg	8.17	"	7.25
"	Huntingdon	8.30	"	7.10
"	Mill Creek	8.41	"	7.00
"	Mapleton	8.47	"	7.00
"	Mount Union	8.53	"	6.75
"	Newton Hamilton	8.58	"	6.50
"	McVeytown	9.15	"	6.25
"	Lewistown Junction	9.35	"	6.00
"	Mifflin	9.55	"	5.65
"	Port Royal	9.59	"	5.50
"	Thompsontown	10.14	"	5.25
"	Millerstown	10.22	"	5.25
"	Newport	10.32	"	5.00
"	Duncannon	10.54	"	4.60
"	Marysville	11.07	"	4.50
Arr.	Harrisburg	11.25	"	4.50
Lve.	Harrisburg	11.40	"	
Arr.	Philadelphia	3.00	P. M.	

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains until Augest 29, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with ittle interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

The Progress of Work Indicates It Will Open on Time.

IT IS A TEN DAY FAIR.

The Splendid Organization of the Scheme ---It Will Be Complete in All Its Details---How It Compares With the World's Fair at Chicago---System of Awards---Striking Exhibits.

From the progress made during the last few weeks, all danger is past that the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., will not open its gates on the date originally fixed, the 18th of September.

A dispatch to the New York Post says: The Agricultural, Electricity, Fine Arts, Fire and Police, Negro, Woman's, Transportation, Minerals and Forestry, and United States Government Buildings are complete; the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is nearly done; the Machinery Building would have been entirely finished but for a delay caused by the discovery of a quicksand under the site of the reservoir which is to contain the water to be used for running the machinery; the Administration Building, which serves the purpose also of a grand entrance, has its frame pretty well up; and the Auditorium Building is under roof and having its sides closed in. As the buildings still incomplete—except the Machinery Building—are not essential to the opening, and as the necessary work on the reservoir in the Machinery Building is well under way, the status of the fair as a whole is highly satisfactory.

Besides the main exhibition buildings already named there are several others which are tributary to the general effect, but not necessary parts of the system, and whose tardy preparation does no serious harm. These include the buildings of several of the States which are to make separate exhibits, and those of the South American republics. The State of Georgia has her building finished, except for a few touches of adornment on the inside. Alabama is making progress with hers. California has her lumber drawn to the ground. New York, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have their sites assigned them. Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey, and North and South Carolina have given up all idea of separate buildings, and will divide their exhibits among the several departments of the fair. In compensation for the absence of some small buildings which have been abandoned, preparations are making for some which were not at first expected. Notable among these is a very dainty octagonal building with a spherical dome, now well advanced towards completion, which is to contain the exhibit of the Southern Railway Company, including a collection of elaborate pen-and-ink drawings illustrative of the world's progress in permanent railway architecture.

Of prime importance, from the point of view of the exhibitor, is the good fortune of the Exposition management in securing the services of Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, to act as Chief of the Department of Awards. In this case, as in many others, the management has followed the wise course of choosing a chief whose name will be a guarantee to the whole country of the character of his work, and then investing him with absolute authority to do what he pleases.

Certain things should be remembered by everybody who is turning over in his mind the question of visiting Atlanta during the coming fair. Often there will be a disposition to make disparaging comparisons between the Cotton States Exposition and that held at Chicago two years ago.

Six months of steady work failed to exhaust the treasures at the World's Fair; six days or even six weeks, left only the impression of a thirst unslacked. The Atlanta Exposition is a ten-day show. It will be complete in all its details, but the details will be within the grasp of any one who has the common American holiday at his disposal.

And as for scenic effect, if it lacks the grandeur of the Columbian pageant, it at least makes no ignoble attempt at an imitation. It has an individuality and a character of its own.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Commissioner Wright Thinks It Can Be Completed by the End of the Year.

United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, who succeeded the Hon. Robert P. Porter as Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the report of the operations of the census for the fiscal year 1894-5. It shows that the total expense of the census up to date has been $10,531,142. The force has been reduced from time to time, as the work neared completion, until now only ninety persons are employed, and they form a division recently made a part of the Interior Department. All the work can be finished with the appropriation now available, except the final printing and binding. The uncompleted work comprises the population schedule, vital statistics, a part of the compendium and the second addition to the abstract and the statistical atlas.

Mr. Wright is of the opinion that the work can be completed and placed before the public by the end of this calendar year. A portion of the work was turned over to the Pension Office, which will be of value to soldiers in their claims for pensions. Several volumes containing the names of veterans of the late war, their services, and present addresses, will be on file at the Pension Bureau, where old soldiers can obtain information that may aid them in proving their claims.

The Seals Practically Gone.

Reports received at the State Department, Washington, from the United States Consul, at Victoria, British Columbia, are to the effect that the seals in Bering Sea are practically exterminated. The only satisfaction that the State Department gets from this melancholy intelligence is that it sustains the contention of successive Secretaries of State that more stringent regulations than those which have been in force were necessary to prevent the entire destruction of seal life in Bering Sea.

Mississippi Democrats Meet.

The biggest Democratic convention in the history of Mississippi was called to order at Jackson by J. B. Booth, of Panola County, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

A resolution was adopted that no nominating speeches be made, and Senator McLaurin, of Rankin, was chosen Governor by acclamation.

THE PATENT OFFICE

The Report of Commissioner Seymour for the Last Fiscal Year.

Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymour submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a summary of his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

It shows that during that time there were 36,972 applications for patents received, 1453 applications for designs, seventy-seven applications for reissues, 2314 caveats, 2183 applications for trade marks, and 318 applications for labels. There were 20,745 patents granted, including reissues and designs; 1804 trade marks registered and six prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 12,906. Allowed applications which were forfeited for non-payment of the final fees were 3208.

The total expenditures for the year were $1,195,557; the receipts over expenditures, $157,390, and the total receipts over expenditures to date to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States, $4,566,757.

Commissioner Seymour states that in the last week in June, 1895, all but one out of the thirty-four divisions of the office had the work up to within one month of date, and the remaining division was between one and two months from date. At the close of the fiscal year there were 4927 applications awaiting action on the part of the office.

INDIANS SAVED THE DAY.

They Prevented a Stampede When the Wild West Show Was Struck by a Storm.

While Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show was giving a performance before about 12,000 persons at Oswego, N. Y., a terrific rain and wind storm struck the town. The immense dressing tent was blown to tatters and many of the men were injured. The horses with the show were also stampeded.

The east half of the canvas-covered grand stand was blown away, and the six thousand persons sheltered in that part of the field rushed down off the seats in wild panic. Many women and children were trampled upon and badly hurt, but were soon assisted away to their homes. The Indians prevented a stampede of the western half of the audience across the arena by crowding their horses against the ropes. The band did not stop playing during the excitement, and at the very worst moment struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." The show was also kept going in spite of the sheets of rain which swept across the field.

Among the severely injured is an employe of the show named Brown, who is at the City Hospital with a fractured skull. A little girl was nearly drowned before assistance reached her, and Mrs. P. Flanagan's head was badly cut by a flying pole.

TO PROMOTE ART.

Nearly a Million Dollars Bequeathed to Fairmount Park.

The value and extent of the bequest which the late Anna H. Wilstach devised out of her fortune to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, towards the establishment, preservation and increase of a public art gallery in the park, is, without exception, one of the largest ever made by an individual in this country for such a purpose, and being composed principally of securities, the fund is constantly increasing in value. Mrs. Wilstach died in the early part of 1893, and by her will bequeathed nearly all of her large and valuable collection of paintings, bronzes and statuary, which had ornamented her handsome residence on West Walnut street, in trust, to the Park Commissioners, for the purposes stated.

In January last the second account of the estate as filed by the trustees was audited by the Orphans' Court, when the further sum of $56,167.20 was awarded to the fund, making the total sum received up to date by the Commission, including the 140 paintings, which are valued at $153,300, and were a direct bequest, $778,424.16.

TO BLOW UP SPANIARDS.

Thomas Carroll Goes to Cuba Under Contract With Insurgents.

Thomas Carroll, of Bridgeport, Conn., has gone to Cuba under contract with the insurgents, to furnish a large supply of high explosives, for which he has the secret formula for making.

Mr. Carroll said: "I am to be there six weeks. With fifty men we can blow up one million of the best drilled soldiers in the world. We can put torpedoes under water and blow up ships and destroy cables. Water or dampness does not interfere. Under all the roads we can plant the explosive. It can be placed in old tomato cans or paper cartridges and fired from guns. I do not know how the Cubans have planned their campaign, but with the high explosive no generalship is needed. A boy can blow up half the Island of Cuba. The revolutionists have given me my price, and I am going to provide them with the material."

From Cuba Mr. Carroll will go to San Francisco to meet agents of the Chilean Government. His explosive has been tested by several Governments and found to have very high power.

TO OPEN ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

President Cleveland Will Start the Wheels ---He Declines a Military Escort.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonials and Ceremonial Days of the Cotton States and International Exposition, called on the President at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., to request him to press the electric button to start the wheels in the exposition at Atlanta on September 18, and also to tender to the President the services of the Gate City Guards, the crack Georgia military company, as an honorary escort from Washington to Atlanta and return on October 23, when the President and his Cabinet will visit the Exposition.

The President assured Governor Bullock that he would take great pleasure in pressing the button and starting the wheels on September 18, either from Gray Gables, or wherever he might be on that day. As to the escort, the President said he fully appreciated the compliment tendered by the military company, but his desire to avoid diplay compelled him to decline the honor.

Two Packets and a Wharfboat Burned.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, the Big Sandy wharfboat was totally destroyed by fire. The packets Carrollton and Big Sandy were burned to the water's edge. The Bedford was slightly damaged. Fireman Kiff was overcome by the heat and is supposed to be insane. The total loss will probably reach $150,000.

A DESPERATE DUEL.

Two Men the Victims of a Kentuckian's Aim.

The most desperate duel that has taken place in the Blue Grass region since the famous fight in which Goodloe and Swope killed each other occurred in the Woodford Hotel, at Versailles, Ky., when William Newton Lane, of Lexington, shot and instantly killed James Rodenbaugh and mortally wounded the young man's father, H. C. Rodenbaugh.

The facts leading up to the difficulty show that it was the result of a drunken debauch. Lane went to the Woodford Hotel about noon and got a room. After a while he asked the young man the amount of his bill and, upon receiving an answer, began to abuse James Rodenbaugh, who was a cripple. Their words soon came to blows, and both men drew their pistols about the same time.

Lane's first shot struck Rodenbaugh in the neck just above the collar bone. It ranged around through the jugular vein and lodged under the skin in the back of the neck. Almost at the same instant that Lane fired Rodenbaugh's pistol was discharged, the bullet producing a flesh wound of little consequence in Lane's left side in a line with his heart. The blood gushed from Rodenbaugh's throat, and giving a few gasps he fell backward a corpse.

Just as he fell his father opened the door, and as he did so Lane turned upon the father and fired, the ball striking him in the mouth and lodging in the back part of his head. He reeled and Lane fired again, the second bullet lodging in the old man's spine. He dropped to the floor and lay by the side of his son.

H. C. Rodenbaugh was a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and was a Federal soldier. W. N. Lane is a native of Montgomery County and is about twenty-eight years old. During the Breckinridge-Owen campaign he was a bitter partisan of Colonel Breckinridge.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Got Press, Plates and Bad Bills of Large Denomination.

Five members of the most brilliant and daring gang of counterfeiters that have ever operated in the United States have been landed behind iron bars in Jersey City, N. J., by Chief Hazen, of the Secret Service.

Unfortunately the one man who is believed to be the head and front of the whole undertaking—the capitalist and master brain of a vast criminal conspiracy—escaped from the custody of two Secret Service agents in some unexplained manner.

This escape, which forms one of the most sensational features of a highly sensational story, was effected from the flat at No. 514 Third avenue New York City, occupied by Dr. O. E. Bradford, who is the fugitive in question. The chances are that he will be recaptured.

At the time of the capture the gang had in preparation $200,000 worth of counterfeit $100 bills on the Bank of Montreal, printed on the obverse side only, and beautifully executed plates for the issue of counterfeit United States $500 gold certificates of the Lincoln "big net" pattern.

The plate for the reverse side of the Montreal bills had just been prepared for engraving.

The prisoners are William E. Brockway, alias Colonel W. E. Spencer; Sidney Smith, William E. Wagner, Adolph Smith and Abbie L. Smith, better known as Mrs. Libby Smith.

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Wages Increasing; Mills Starting Up, and Larger Numbers Employed.

At Baltimore, the Maryland Steel Company has decided to increase the wages of 700 employes ten per cent., to take immediate effect. President Wood says: "The great business revival warrants the employment of a large number of men at higher wages."

At Great Barrington, Mass., the Everett Woolen Mills, which have been idle over a year, have been leased by Hugh Sheridan, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and will start up in August, employing 300 hands.

At Norristown, Penn., the employes of the woolen mills of J. & S. Lees and H. C. Jones & Co., numbering 300 hands, have been notified of a ten per cent. increase in wages.

The Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Gas Coal Company posted notices at its mines that after August 1 it would pay the sixty-four cents a ton rate demanded by the miners in the district. This company is one of the largest in the district, and it is expected several other large operators will take similar action.

ROBBERS DEFEAT COSSACKS.

Men Slaughtered and Women and Children Taken Into Captivity.

Six organized bands of robbers, armed with Remington rifles, have for a long time harassed the district of Eriwan, in Trans-Caucasia. These bands recently united under the command of a notorious leader, Aadul Heyder Khan, and attacked and burned a number of isolated farm houses. Finally, becoming bolder, the robbers attacked in broad daylight several villages, which they captured and burned.

All the men in the village and all male occupants of the farm houses who were unable to escape were put to death, while the women and children were carried off by the bandits. The police were unable to stop these outrages and a force of 200 Cossacks was sent to punish the robbers.

The Cossacks encountered the bandits at Nachitschewan. After a sharp fight the bandits, who are now armed with modern magazine rifles, repulsed the Cossacks.

Dr. Talmage's Wife Dead.

Susan Talmage, the wife of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, died at the Jackson Sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y., where she had been under treatment for nervous prostration for several months. Her health began to fail directly after the burning of the last Brooklyn Tabernacle, and a trip abroad failed to restore it. Mrs. Talmage was born in Greenpoint, L. I., about fifty-four years ago. She was a Miss Whittemore, and was married to the famous preacher in 1864, two years after the drowning of his first wife in the Schuylkill Falls.

Big Works Consolidated.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, and the Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburg, were consolidated. The two concerns represent an aggregate capital of about $20,000,000.

The coalition of interests will, it was stated, result in the early introduction of improved forms of electric motors for railroad companies and give employment to upward of 10,000 men in busy seasons. One of the officials believes that railroading will be revolutionized, and that engines capable of running 150 miles an hour will be made.

JUSTICE JACKSON DEAD.

The Member of the Supreme Court From Tennessee Expires Suddenly.

INCOME TAX HIS LAST CASE.

He Had Served About Two Years on the Supreme Bench as Successor to Lamar ---His Fatal Illness---Successful Career of the Well-Known Federal Magistrate and Jurist.

Howell E. Jackson, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his residence in Meade, six miles from Nashville, Tenn., after a long period of indisposition. His death, though sudden, was not unexpected, as his intimate friends had known for some days that his end was near. He had been falling steadily since his return from Washington in May, whither he went to participate with his associates in the rehearing of the income tax case. The strength which he exhibited on that occasion was shown, after his return, to have

JUSTICE HOWELL E. JACKSON.

been artificial—born of the necessity of the hour and his feeling that he would fail in one of his highest duties did he not attend the session of the Court.

Justice Jackson was born in Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832, and his entire life was spent in that State. In his youth he lived in Jackson, and was graduated from the East Tennessee College at the age of sixteen. He spent two years at the University of Virginia, and when twenty-four years old was graduated from the Lebanon Law School. Then he began active practice, first in Jackson and later in Memphis. In 1876 he returned to Jackson.

During the war he held a civil appointment under the Confederate Government. He was twice appointed to the Supreme bench of Tennessee. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislature, but had hardly taken his seat before his associates chose him United States Senator. He entered the Senate March 4, 1881, and there met Benjamin Harrison, then a Senator from Indiana. A close friendship at once began between the two men, which has only been broken by death. During six years of service in the Senate Mr. Jackson was a quiet but active worker. He was on the Pensions Committee and was noted for his efforts on behalf of deserving applications which came before that body. He was also strongly in favor of building up the navy and providing for coast defenses, which caused him to be frequently antagonized by other members of his party.

At the close of Mr. Jackson's term as Senator, in 1887, President Cleveland appointed him United States Circuit Judge for the Middle District, including Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. It was while serving in this capacity that the unexpected appointment to the Supreme bench came from President Harrison, followed by quick and unanimous confirmation in the Senate. He entered upon the duties of this office March 4, 1893.

Justice Jackson's first wife died in 1873, and later he married Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of General W. G. Harding, of the famous Belle Meade stock farm.

A PANEL OF FOURTEEN JURORS.

Two Emergency Men Will Sit in the Durrant Case in San Francisco.

Fourteen jurors were impanelled to try Theodore Durrant, at San Francisco, Cal., for the Emmanuel Church murders. Authority for impanelling fourteen jurymen comes from an act passed by the Legislature at its last session providing for alternate jurors in cases that are likely to be protracted. As soon as the regular twelve jurors were impanelled District Attorney Barnes requested Judge Murphy to allow the impanelling of two alternates. The matter was arranged, and during the trial fourteen men will sit in the jury box.

The alternate jurors are what may be termed emergency men. They will have all the privilege of regular jurymen, with the exception of casting a vote or deliberating upon the verdict. Their presence is simply a provision against possible delay in the case which might be caused by the sickness or death of a juror. This will be the first time the new law has been taken advantage of.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

Andrew G. Johnson, 102, died recently in Delta, Ohio.

Mrs. Thomas Laudy, of Mahanoy, Penn., died recently at 101.

Anton Lipp, of Miskoltz, Hungary, who died recently, was the last survivor of the battle of Leipzig.

Dr. Bruggaene, Professor of Medicine in the University of Ghent, is only ninety, but feels pretty well.

Mrs. Eva Stone was 100 years old in July She lives in Warrensburg, Mo., and has eighty-three living descendants.

William Peplow, 102, recently sang several songs in a concert in Wellington, England, besides conducting a chorus and playing a piano.

Mr. and Mrs. Kistner, of Highland Prairie, Wash., passed the century mark together. The husband died recently at 118; the wife is alive at 102.

Mrs. Lucretia Estey, of Rockland, Me., 100, and Miss Mary Supplee, of Philadelphia, same age, are a couple of spinsters living a life of single blessedness.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

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MILK AND CREAM.			
A fair trade has been reported at the various milk-receiving stations the past week. Up to and including July 31 the platform surplus sold at an average of $1.12 per can of 40 quarts. August 1 sales realized an average of $1.32.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,506,684
Condensed milk, gals			14,720
Cream, gals			51,220
BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras	$ 19½	@$	20
Firsts	17½	@	18
Thirds to seconds	13	@	16
State—Fancy	18	@	18½
Seconds to firsts	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	10	@	14
Factory, firsts	11	@	11¼
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	7¼
Full cream, good to prime	6½	@	7
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	2	@	4½
Part skims, choice	—	@	5¼
Full skims	1½	@	1¾
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	14½	@	15½
Jersey—Fancy	16	@	16½
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	14½
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	2 25
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 80
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	2 05
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 75	@	1 80
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 55	@	3 60
Green peas, bbls	1 00	@	1 02½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Blackberries, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	7 00	@	16 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ lb	7	@	9
Southern Niagara, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Peaches, Md. & Del., ₱ crate	40	@	1 00
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	8	@	10
Currants, ₱ qt	6	@	8
Plums, ₱ qt	4	@	5
Apples, hand-picked, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Raspberries, ₱ pint	3	@	6
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
1894, common to fair	4½	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice	8	@	8½
Good to prime	6½	@	7½
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	1 00
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	30	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	87	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Chickens, Phila. broilers	14	@	18
Western, dry picked	10	@	13
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Spring ducks, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	20
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 62
L. I., ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	1 00	@	2 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	25	@	75
Yellow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	40
Cucumbers, L. I., ₱ box	20	@	25
Turnips, Russia	50	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	75	@	1 50
Lima beans	1 25	@	2 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	30	@	50
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
String beans	—	@	—
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Clears	4 00	@	4 20
Spring Patents	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	73¼
September	—	@	73¼
Corn—No. 2	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	30
Track, White	30	@	39
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	6 00	@	6 75
Clover	9 00	@	10 50
Lard—City steam	6	@	6⅛
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 62½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 50	@	5 85
Dressed	7	@	8½

Iowa Free Silver Men Beaten.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa was called to order by Chairman William Howard at Marshalltown. There were about 1000 delegates present. The money plank in the last Democratic National platform was adopted. The vote on the adoption of the minority free silver plank was: yeas, 420; nays, 652.

The nominations of the convention were: For Governor, W. F. Babb; for Lieutenant-Governor, S. L. Bestow.

The platform demands the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Newsy Gleanings.

Kansas has 114,069 acres in flax.

The horseless carriage is coming.

Missouri has 946,401 farm horses.

Bartlett pears are selling at $25 a ton.

England claims the Island of Trinidad.

Lake Erie is nearly three feet lower than usual.

The outlook for Cuban independence is bright.

London continues to be crowded with Americans.

Yellow fever is increasing at an alarming rate in Havana.

The apricot crop in California is comparatively short this season.

The price of wire nails has been advanced more than fifty per cent.

The frontier dispute between Argentine and Chile has been settled.

A committee has been formed in Paris to insist on the evacuation of Egypt by the British.

Captain Thomas L. Henry, the once noted guerrilla of Kentucky, will soon become a preacher.

A Song of Progress.

How fast this old world moves along, with science as its guide!
(John, fire up the carriage; I am going for a ride.)
In darkest space it leaves a rare illuminated path.
(Order six yards of lightning for a quick electric bath.)
How various its inventions! They dazzle sense and sight!
(John, cable there to London for a dinner Wednesday night.)
How swift the march of science, though pessimists may laugh.
(Here's Mollie's picture, painted by the new telautograph.)
It's forward, march! forever—the great, progressive plan.
(I see they've put new life in that electrocuted man.)
It's forward, march! forever—in spite of bolts and bars.
(I'm going to strike that air ship for a trip around the stars.)

—F. L. STANTON,
in Chicago Times-Herald.

MORE THAN ONE TOM.

Nell sang gayly as she ran here and there putting things in order and making the little drawing room look as inviting as possible. Tom was coming that evening—dear old Tom Ricker! who had loved her ever since they were school children together, when he used to carry her great pile of books. He had been away a whole month on business, and his absence had made the time seem very long to Nell.

They say that the course of true love never does run smooth—that there is always something, it may be a mere trifle, to disturb its even flow; and the saying was good in this case, at any rate.

After an hour or two of that happy evening had been spent by Nell in Tom's company her mother had called her out of the room to give final directions regarding closing up for the night (Mrs. Springer was so nervous about burglars), and when Nell returned to the parlor she found Tom sadly changed. His manner was cold and distant and only the most commonplace remarks were made.

Poor Nell was hurt and bewildered. Surely no remark of hers could possibly have offended him; and yet he was offended, that was evident.

From that sad leave taking she went mechanically about her duties—that is, she saw that the doors and windows were securely fastened and the cat put out for the night. This animal was banished because it was no respecter of China or bric-a-brac.

"Didn't Tom go home early last night?" Mrs. Springer inquired of her daughter the following morning.

"A little earlier than usual," the girl answered with her face turned to the window.

"Did you put Tom out the last thing?" was her mother's next query.

The girl started. "Did—I—I—put him out?" she stammered, with only one Tom in her mind at the time.

"Yes, did you put the cat out? Here's a chip off a saucer, and I thought, perhaps, you had forgotten him, and he had——"

"Oh, the cat! Yes, I put him out, I am sure."

Then Nell's face suddenly brightened, a light came in her troubled mind. The mystery about Tom's behavior was solved. She distinctly remembered now that her mother had called to her as she was returning to the drawing room, "Mind you turn Tom out," and she had answered decidedly, "indeed, I'll not forget that; isn't he a nuisance!"

She laughed a little, but instantly the pain came back to her heart. She could not explain the matter unless he mentioned it first and that he would be too proud to do. However, she did keep up a tiny spark of hope, and looked for him every evening until three weeks had passed without him making his appearance, and then she gave him up entirely.

Three months from that time Nell stood by the front gate looking out upon the beautiful world. She had not seen Tom, except at a distance, in all that time.

He was keeping very much to himself now, she heard people say; and sometimes the boldest of her friends questioned her in regard to her treatment of the young man, and she answered calmly enough without giving them the least satisfaction.

But Mrs. Springer knew what Nell was suffering. She saw that there was some trouble between her and Tom, although she could not understand it. However, she finally decided that the girl needed a change, and had prevailed upon Nell to pay a visit of a few weeks to an aunt who lived near the sea shore. The trunk was packed, and Nell stood by the gate waiting for the 'bus to come along.

"Nell," called her mother from the door, "is Tom out there? Send him in, quick! There is a mouse in the larder."

Nell looked up the road. Yes, there was the cat, walking leisurely away.

"Here, Tom! Tom! Tom!" she called, and so intent was she on this duty that she did not hear footsteps in the opposite direction until their owner was near the house.

Then she started and saw Tom Riker's grave eyes looking straight at her.

"Excuse me. Nell," he said anxiously, "but is that your cat?"

"Yes," she answered, with a nervous inclination to laugh.

"How long have you had him?"

"He followed father home one evening in the spring," she replied.

"And was there the last evening that I spent with you?"

"Yes."

"His name is Tom?"

"And do you put him out of the house at night?"

Then their eyes met; they read each other's thoughts, and both broke into the first merry laugh that they had experienced for many a long day. Nell glanced up.

"I couldn't catch Tom," she said running into the hall.

"Never mind that Tom," whispered the young man, who followed her and took her in his strong arms, "for this Tom has at last severely caught you."
—Forget-Me-Not.

Future of the Potato.

Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department has said "grow potoes" to every farmer within sound of his voice for years. He did it before he got into the Cabinet and he expects to do it after he goes out. He has told a score of farmers in hearing of his private secretary that he believed that the potato was going to be the salvation of the American farmer.

There is a potato expert in the Agricultural Department to whom the whole subject is an open book. "Germany," he said, "is the greatest potato producing and consuming country in the world, with an average annual production of 900,000,000 bushels and in years of large production, 1,000,000,000 bushels or more. Russia stands second in production, with a crop of 464,000,000 bushels, closely followed by Austria-Hungary and France. The importance of the crop in the United States is small in comparison with its standing in European agriculture. The average crop of the Untted States is about 170,000,000 bushels, or considerably less than the crop of the United Kingdom. The relative importance of the potato as a food crop may be judged by the fact that in Europe the crop for all countries reported last year aggregated more bushels than the combined wheat and rye crops, and the crop of that continent exceeds the aggregate wheat crop of the world."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Skin of the Teeth.

It was old man Job, I think, who had something to say about the skin of the teeth. I asked a prominent dentist the other day if there was really a skin of the teeth, and he answered, "Most certainly not!" I'll wager that there is not a man or woman in this city who has not at one time or another, felt that very same skin on the teeth that Job mentioned. It is possibly so thin that the modern dentist cannot find it. Why, many a man has gone to Heaven by the skin of his teeth. It means, as I take it, a very narrow margin—the flip of a coin as it were. The expression has grown into our language, and we hear it used every day. And there are dentists and dentists who say there is no such thing.

A $2,000,000 Chicago four per cent loan was floated in London the other day in a few hours. The offers were several times the amount of the bonds.

Obliging Thieves in China.

On the first night that we tied up at the side of the canal we heard the muffled drum aboard the police-boat of a town near by. Its steady tum-tum, tum-tum-tum seemed not to cease all night. The boat was a ten or fifteen ton sailing vessel, carrying on its forward deck a little iron cannon, such as a pleasure yacht at home might carry. The sound of the drum brought to my mind a little Chinese village of my acquaintance, where a flag at the end of the single street of shops announced to the world that the inhabitamts had banded themselves to keep order, had hired a watchman, and now requested all persons to assist in keeping the peace.

"The thieves of the locality are not likely to ply their trade there," said a missionary, "because they will not like to throw the watchman out of work. It would not be considered kindly or neighborly for the local thieves to operate in his bailiwick. According to the fixed Chinese rule, the watchman will be paid as long as there is no robbery, but if a robbery takes place he will have proved himself useless. It will be with him as it was with Li Hung Chang, who as prime minister, was expected to keep the countay out of trouble. He was caught napping when Japan declared war, and for that he lost his yellow jacket. Straight to the top, the rule never varies. The Emperor, in his capacity as the Son of Heaven, is supposed to keep the gods amiable. Therefore, when they scourge China with drought or famine the Emperor publicly blames himself, and increases his devotion to the gods whom he has neglected." This missionary said that he employed a watchman at his mis, sion, but as year after year went by without a visit from burglars, he at last discharged the watchman. Immediately thieves broke into one of the buildings. The watchman was not a party to the crime. The thieves had kept away out of neghborly regard for him, but when he was discharged there was no reason for longer staying their hands. The reader may be sure that the watchman was at once restored to his old post.—Julian Ralph in Harper's

The Port of Vladivostock.

Away to the extreme south of the tongue of land where Siberia ends and Corea begins stands the town of Vladivostock, thirty-four years old, planted in a land which would serve to typify the abomination of desolation, but which today has nearly 20,000 inhabitants. These are principally military. For hundreds of miles inland the population consists of the small military posts by which communication is maintained up the Suifun to the Cossack settlements on the Usuri. The principal object in founding the town was to have a great naval station on the Pacific. Naturally the most southern point available was chosen, but although Vladivostock stands in the same parallel as Marseilles, the cold is very severe. The Gulf of Peter the Great, on which it is situated, never freezes, but a thin ice coat forms along its shores in December and for a couple of months ships are kept icebound. It is in this harbor from which they could reach Japan in a bound, that the Russian war vessels have been so significantly collected.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Arawaks.

In the Port Royal Mountains, Jamaica, West Indies, an interesting archæological discovery was recently made of a cave containing the skeletons of at least twenty-four of the aboriginal Arawaks. When Columbus discovered the island in 1494 the Arawaks were estimated at about 600,000. A century and a half later, on the capture of Jamaica by the English, they had completely disappeared, even to their bones, as only the skulls until now had been found. These showed a frontal depression with lateral expansion, an artificially formed deformity that is also found in those just discovered, which are of all ages. A shattered canoe of cedar wood, seven feet long and one and one-half feet wide, an arborvitæ mortar and two earthenware vessels were also found with the skeletons.—Scientific American.

Louisiana, sugar plantations and all, is worth $160,162,439.

THE MISSION MASSACRES.

Detailed Account of the Butchery of Christians in China.

THRILLING TALES BY SURVIVORS

Only One American, Miss Mabel C. Hartford, Was Hurt, But Nine British Subjects Were Brutally Killed---Many Wounded and Much Property Destroyed ---Fanatics Perpetrated the Atrocities.

Dr. Gregory, an American missionary, who escaped from Kucheng, China, gives the following account of the massacre there to the representative of the New York World in Foochow:

"At 12.30 p. m. on Thursday, August 1, a native Christian rushed into my study, saying that several of the foreign ladies at Hwasang, a mountain resort four puo (about twelve miles) from the city of Kucheng, had been killed that morning, and that two houses had been burned. Fifteen minutes later a note from Mr. Phillips confirmed this. He wrote that five ladies were dead, the Stewarts were missing and four persons were seriously wounded. He expressed the hope that I was then on my way to Hwasang.

"I immediately went into the Yamen, where hundreds of excited natives had already gathered, and requested the district magistrate, Uong, to send some soldiers at once to Hwasang to protect those still living. In half an hour the magistrate went to Hwasang under an escort of about sixty soldiers.

"At 3 p. m I left Kucheng City under an escort of thirteen soldiers, arriving at Hwasang at 8 p. m., to find that nine adults, all British subjects, had been murdered, and that all those still alive at Hwasang—eight only—had been more or less severely injured, excepting Mr. Phillips, who arrived there only two or three days before, and was lodging at a native house some distance from the English cottages.

"I delayed in leaving Kucheng, owing to the fact that the coolies refused to carry chairs. On my arrival I set to work to make the injured as comfortable as possible.

"Miss Mabel C. Hartford, of the Methodist Mission, the only American residing in Hwasang at the time, who was living in a small native house some twenty rods from the English cottages, was attacked by one assassin armed with a trident. She received a slight cut in the lobe of the right ear, was thrown to the ground, beaten about the lower extremities and the body. While the murderer was engaged in this attack a servant grappled with the assailant, and during the struggle Miss Hartford escaped.

"Of those killed outright Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Nellie Saunders and Lena Pellow, an Irish nurse, were almost wholly incinerated in the burned house. In all probability they were murdered before the house burned.

"This frightful massacre was done by members of the secret society known as the Vegetarians, who have been causing much trouble alike to Christians and heathens in and around Kucheng City.

"From various reports of those who saw the attack, I believe that about eighty men were engaged. They were armed with spears and swords, and seemed strongly organized under one chief leader.

"The attack came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, not one of the victims having the slightest intimation of the intention to assault them. Thirty minutes from the time the onslaught commenced not a single Vegetarian was to be seen near the grounds of the massacre.

"Miss Codington tells me that the ladies were first seized and told that they were to be bound and taken away into captivity. Afterwards several faint-hearted attempts were made to kill them when they pleaded for their lives. At this time the leader appeared upon the scene, and noting the wavering of of the gang, shouted out to them: 'You know your orders. Kill them outright!' These orders were at once obeyed.

"It is obvious to all who have given the matter much thought that China has been encouraged to continue to be slack in caring for foreigners' lives and property within her territory by the fact that heretofore a money indemnity has been accepted as the price of foreign blood spilt by murdurous subjects.

"Just as long as the foreign Powers are satisfied with such a settlement of this wanton, barbarous destruction of life, just so long will China fail to govern her people as she should govern them in this enlightened century. J. J. GREGORY."

MABEL HARTFORD'S STATEMENT.

A Loyal Servant Saved Her From a Chinese Assassin's Spear.

Miss Mabel C. Hartford, the only American at Hwasang at the time of the massacre, makes the following statement:

"August 1, at 7.30 a. m., I heard shouts. They were the yells of servants, who rushed in shouting to me to get up, for the Vegetarians were coming, tearing down the houses on the hill belonging to the English Mission. A few minutes later a teacher came to my door and told me to run. I put on my clothes and rushed to the door. I was met by a man with a trident spear, who yelled:

"'Here is a foreign woman.'

"He pointed the spear at my chest. I twisted it to one side and it just grazed my ear and head. He threw me to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear. A servant came and wrenched the spear away, then told me to run.

"I jumped down the embankment and ran along the road. A servant came and pulled me along until I got up on the side of the hill. I then lay down there to get more breath. After resting twice I reached a secluded spot and lay there.

"All this time the yells went on and two houses were burning to the ground. After a while the yells stopped. I supposed the Vegetarians had gone away. A servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half an hour, telling me to come home, that five ladies of the English Mission had been killed and some had been wounded, but that my house—a rented native house—had not been troubled at all.

"I went home to find Miss Codrington much cut about the head and beaten all over; Mildred Stewart, twelve years old, with knee cut and bleeding very hard; Herbert Stewart, six years old, cut on the head and almost dead; Baby Stewart, with one eye black and swollen; the second Steward girl, Kathleen, eleven years old, with the second boy, Evan, three years old, were beaten and pierced with a spear, but not seriously injured. The boy vomitted all day, but we thougnt it was from fright."

MORE MISSIONS ATTACKED.

Infuriated Mob Demolishes American and British Hospitals.

A Hong Kong special says that the British and American Missions at Fat-Shan, near Canton, were attacked by a large and infuriated mob, and the hospitals were demolished.

Some of the missionaries fled to Shameen, while others remained. A Chinese gunboat has been despatched to quell the riot.

It is reported that all the missions at Kwangtung will soon be destroyed and the missionaries driven to the treaty ports.

The Vegetarians are 12,000 strong and well armed and organized and able to withstand the Chinese troops.

A later dispatch from Foochow, China, says: Baby Stewart is dead, the eleventh victim of the massacre of missionaries by the Chinese at Hwasang. One of the murderers of the Stewarts has been caught and confesses that they cut off the hands, feet and head of the wife. Mrs. Stewart was frenzied and fought till hacked to pieces.

Americans at Shanghai have sent a cable despatch to President Cleveland protesting against the action of Minister Denby in consenting that a British Consul should represent the United States at the inquiry into the outrages on Christians at Kucheng. They recommend in the despatch that the commission of inquiry be reformed, and that an American official of adequate rank be made a member of it, while Chinese officials who were in any way implicated in the massacres be excluded. The despatch also urges that the Commission be escorted to Kucheng by marines.

The British warship Rainbow was ordered to Foo-Chow to protect foreigners. The United States man-of-war Detroit arrived there to afford protection to Americans.

NATIVES OF KUCHENG, OF THE TYPE WHICH COMMITTED THE OUTRAGE ON THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

JULY CROP CONDITIONS.

The Lowest Cotton Average Ever Reported ---Other Crop Conditions.

The August report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during the month of July from 82.3 to 77.9, or 4.4 points. This is the lowest average for August ever reported, being a half point lower than the average for August, 1893. The reason for low condition generally given by correspondents is excessive moisture, though in South Carolina drought seems to be the principal cause of injury. There is much complaint of grass, and not a little of rust, blight worms, and insect enemies of the plant. The State averages of condition are: Virginia, 81; North Carolina, 74; South Carolina, 81; Georgia, 87; Florida, 92; Alabama, 81; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 71; Texas, 71; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 89.

The returns show an improvement in the condition of corn about three points during the month of July, or from 99.3 to 102.5.

The condition of spring wheat has fallen since last report 6.3 points, being 95.9, against 102.2 for the month of July.

The condition of oats has advanced 1.3 points since last report, being 84.5, against 83.2 July 1.

Spring rye condition is 84, against 77 in July last. Barley has fallen to 87.2 from 91.9 in July; tobacco to 82.7, against 85.9 at that date, and 74.9 in August, 1894. Rice is 84.1; last year, 91; apples, 71.2, against 44 last year; peaches 83.3, against 22.3 last year; buckwheat has an acreage of 96.5 per cent. of last year and condition 85.2. Area under hay 91.5 per cent. of 1894; condition of timothy 69.9, against 75.6 last year; product of clover 66.7, against 72.1, and quality of clover 87.3, against 90.2 a year ago. Condition of pasture 77.8, last year 66. Irish potatoes, condition 87.7, a fall of nearly 4 points from 91.5 in July.

A Great Fire in Newark.

At Newark, N. J., the plant of the Central Stamping Company burned. The loss is probably $500,000. The company carried $250,000 insurance.

VALLEY ITEMS.

News is scarce.

Our farmers are now busy plowing for the fall crop, and all are wishing for rain.

The corn is looking very well in our community.

Prof. Wm. Irvine of Mersersburg college, was in our midst lately, in the interests of the college.

Miss Ada Oburn, who has been visiting at the home of Oliver Martin for some time, returned home on the 3rd.

Miss Anna Rohrer, of Altoona, is at present visiting friends in our community.

Many of our farmers are selling their apples and other produce in Tyrone, as there they get a better price.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Lydia Huyett, who was confined to her bed for several days with an attack of lumbago, is again able to be about.

Our examination is over and the teachers have been elected for our schools, as follows: Ridge, Ralph Madden; Dock, Fannie Fetterhoof; Barre, —— Madden; Loop, Elmer Brumbaugh; Valley, Fred A. Whittaker. Term seven months; wages, $32.

Frank Cooper started on a bicycle trip through Bedford county on the 2nd. He expects to be gone some time.

Charles Gaeckler has had the misfortune to lose three valuable cows lately.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLAGS.

What They Signify of Death or Life Among All Nations.

To "strike the flag"is to lower the national colors in token of submission, says the *School Journal*.

Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners.

A "flag of truce" is a white flag, displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for parley or consultation. The white flag is a sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or to bury the dead, under the protection of a white flag.

The red flag is a sign of defiance and is often used by revolutionists. In our service it is a mark of danger and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder.

The black flag is a sign of piracy.

The yellow flag shows a vessel to be at quarantine or is the sign of contagious disease.

A flag at half-mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half-mast to announce the loss or death of some of the men.

Dipping the flag is lowering it slightly and then hoisting it again to salute a vessel or fort.

If the president of the United States goes afloat the American flag is carried in the bows of his barge or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board of which he is.

REDUCED RATES TO MT. GRETNA

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Farmers' Encampment.

From August 19 to 24, inclusive, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad division. These tickts will be valid for return passage until August 24, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

Reduced Rates to Gragers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets on August 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, good to return until September 2, inclusive, from stations in the following territory, at rate of *one fare for round trip*:—

From all principal stations on the Pennsylvania railroad division west of Bryn Mawr and east of East Liberty, both inclusive.

From all principal stations on the Northern Central railway north of Lutherville, Md., and south of Canandaigua.

From all principal stations of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad division.

Tour to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad The Last of the Season.

The last of the Pennsylvania railroad company's personally-conducted tours to the North will leave on August 20.

These tours traverse more than seventeen hundred miles of the most magnificent country, and a participant in the last tour, an extensive traveler, states that in his experience he has found no other of equal distance so replete in points of genuine interest, every one of which is in itself well worth the trip. The stop at Quebec, a new feature, added greatly to the success of the last tour.

The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all and suggestive of wonderland. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson. The round-trip rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington will cover all necessary expenses during the time absent. A beautiful descriptive itinerary can be procured from the tourist department of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1196 Broadway, New York, or room 411, Broad Street station, Philadelphia.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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New Hats
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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
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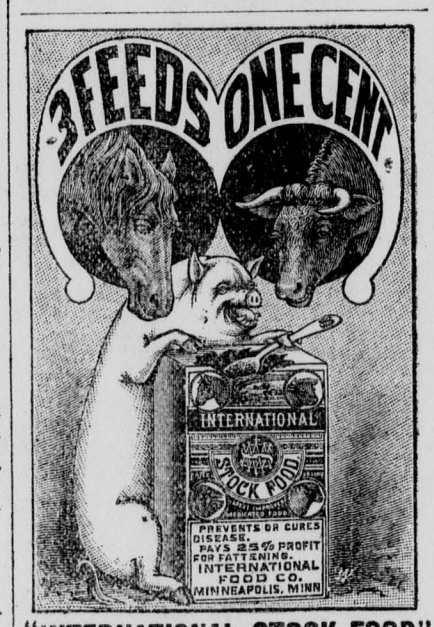

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Insures Rapid Growth and Early Maturity. Save Grain for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Guaranteed to pay feeders 20 to 35 per cent net profit over the usual plan of feeding. Three Full Feeds for One Cent.

Unequaled Hog Cholera Cure and Preventive.

20,000,000 pounds sold on a guarantee. Thousands of breeders testify to its merits. Nothing miraculous claimed, but just good common sense results for intelligent stockmen. Six illustrated stock books free of dealers or mailed by manufacturers. Read them for valuable facts about Hog Cholera and General Stock Raising. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited by INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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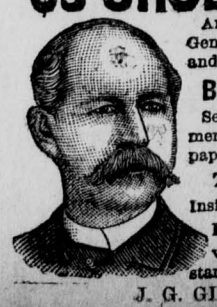
"SILVER PINE HEALING OIL."

The Greatest Live Stock and Poultry Remedies ever put on the market. Cheapest and most reliable. Sold by 10,000 dealers. Originated by a stock breeder. Price refunded if they do not fulfill our claims in any test.

For sale by J. O. HEATON, Cassville, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



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See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

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A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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Russet Shoes { Boys' Sizes, $1,15 / Men's " $2.50

Oxford Ties, Sizes 2½ to 7, 80c to $2

Must be closed out and these prices will do it. If you want a pair of good shoes in above line cheap, call on

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Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a

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Come and see our Cashmeres, Ginghams, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working Shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.

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is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

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WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

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we have them, and very cheap, too.

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Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, $1.75, Now at the CUT PRICE of $1.35.

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